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Cuba

Agreement With Mexico Against Drug Trafficking

PA2806020290 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
0027 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Havana, 27 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Mexico and Cuba today signed a bilateral cooperation agreement on the struggle against drug trafficking, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose Ramon Viera has announced.

The agreement was signed by Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Raul Castellanos and Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Viera, in the presence of Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretary Sergio Gonzalez Galvez.

The agreement, a copy of which was delivered to NOTIMEX, states that both governments recognize "drug trafficking is a responsibility of all states," and thus Mexico and Cuba have committed themselves to collaborating bilaterally to fight that scourge.

The agreement establishes that representatives from both governments will meet every two years to review "experiences and examine the possibilities of continuing to strengthen their cooperation in that field."

Following the ceremony, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Viera said that the agreement "adds one more piece to the cooperation and friendship that has existed between the two nations for many years."

Meanwhile, Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Raul Castellanos stressed that "although the struggle against drug trafficking has cost Mexico many lives and large sums of money, it is determined to eradicate that universal scourge."

According to Cuban diplomatic sources, this is the first such agreement that Cuba has signed with another state to cooperate in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Official on TV Marti Trial Period Extension

PA2706192690 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
2205 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Havana, 26 Jun (NOTIMEX)—A ranking Cuban official is of the opinion that the United States may have extended TV Marti's trial period to avoid problems with the strong and influential group of Cuban exiles in Miami.

Jorge Gomez Barata, a Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Central Committee department official, added that U.S. President George Bush is having domestic problems getting TV Marti approved and must "have his reasons" for extending the trial period.

Gomez, who is responsible for the Central Committee's ideological strategy in the "airwaves war" against TV Marti, also noted that "the International Telecommunication Union's condemnation of the television project is something that cannot be ignored."

TV Marti's three-month trial period started on 27 March, but, according to Gomez Barata, "44 percent of the daily broadcast was not aired due to technical problems not caused by Cuban interference," which began that same day.

Gomez Barata said "another month will not make the project legal, and it will not give it the technical efficiency required for the (United States) Congress to approve TV Marti."

The PCC ideologist indicated that he trusted the U.S. National Security Council which will decide the project's future as he "assumed it is more respected than the powerful and influential group of Cuban exiles in Miami."

The economic power circle of the exiled Cubans, grouped in the Cuban-American Foundation, has attained so much influence in the U.S. Congress that "it appears to be replacing the Security Council in drafting U.S. foreign policy on Cuba," he said.

The U.S. television station—an (official) sophisticated technology project of the "Voice of America"—only broadcasts to Cuba from some 3,000 meters over the Florida peninsula.

The Cuban official denied the U.S. State Department's reports that, according to a poll conducted among Cubans visiting Miami, 28 percent of the people in western Cuba have managed to receive TV Marti's broadcasts.

Soviet Rear Admiral Views Visit, Relations

PA2706185390 Havana International Service
in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Rear Admiral Aleksandr Vasilyevich Gorbunov, chief of the Soviet naval detachment which has been on an official visit to Cuba since 25 June, has held a news conference aboard his flagship, the "Azov." Gorbunov welcomed the public and cordially thanked the Cuban Government and Armed Forces for making it possible for him to visit the island and get a firsthand view of the life and accomplishments of this hardworking people, and for allowing him to become familiar with the Cuban military.

Gorbunov explained that the detachment, which also includes the destroyer Greymashchy and the tanker Gazanov, has a crew of 912 men, 70 of whom are Soviet Navy civilian employees. Representatives from the 27 Soviet nations and nationalities serve their military service aboard these ships, and they have gained rich navigational experience.

Rear Admiral Gorbunov also referred to the relations that exist between his country and Cuba.

[Begin Gorbunov recording] Soviet-Cuban relations are firm. They cover almost all spheres of social development. These relations are based upon the principle of

equal rights, which is characterized by respect for independence and an understanding of the responsibility involved in offering the necessary mutual international aid. [end recording]

The chief of the Soviet naval detachment said that his people are currently experiencing a period of change aimed at making man the leading figure in a new political process, under conditions of democracy and economic reforms. He said that the path to these goals is not without hindrance, but the Soviets understand that there is no backward path or any alternative to *pere-stroyka*.

Rear Admiral Gorbunov answered a question concerning the pressures exerted by the United States for the USSR to stop helping Cuba.

[Begin Gorbunov recording] In April 1989, during Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Cuba, a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba was signed. The economic blockade by the northern neighbor has continued but, aware as we are of this treaty between the USSR and Cuba, we cannot stop helping Cuba. [end recording]

To conclude, the chief of the Soviet naval detachment remarked that the arms reduction planned by the Soviet Union between 1989 and 1990 includes the elimination of 500,000 troops and a 14.2 percent reduction of the state budget for the Soviet Armed Forces.

Between 27 and 30 June, the Cuban people, especially in Havana, will be allowed to visit the ships of this naval detachment and thereby view the modern weaponry that the Soviet Union maintains for the purpose of fulfilling its defensive doctrine.

Hunger Strike To Protest Handling of U.S. Visas

PA2706172190 Havana International Service
in Spanish 1400 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] A group of former Cuban counterrevolutionary prisoners, whose entry to the United States has been denied by the U.S. Government, today announced that they are going on a hunger strike to protest the shady way the U.S. authorities are handling the issuance of visas. They claim that the U.S. authorities are selling the visas to leave the island.

During a news conference with foreign correspondents accredited in Havana, former prisoners Orestes Izquierdo, Evelio Ruiz, and Guillermo Fontane accused U.S. Interests Section diplomats in Havana of corruption and bribery. The former prisoners presented proof, which they described as irrefutable, of the payment of large sums of money to get people who are not included in the refugee plan and others who were initially denied

visas, out of the country. Apparently this was done with the approval of the U.S. Interests Section. The former prisoners also showed everyone present at the news conference their valid passports and departure permits issued by the Cuban immigration authorities. Former prisoner Guillermo Fontane said that Washington has no moral authority to deny them a visa because, he said: It was the U.S. who encouraged us to attempt to disrupt Cuba's stability. He added that the United States called on the prisoners to fight while on the island.

PCC Leader Says Cuba To Maintain Socialism

PA2806031590 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
0135 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Havana, 27 Jun (NOTIMEX)—There is a wide margin of innovations and changes in Cuba's immediate future, but without withdrawing from socialism, says Carlos Aldana, secretary of ideology of the Cuban Communist Party's (PCC) Central Committee.

The next event in Cuban political life is the 4th PCC Congress, which will be held during the early months of 1991 and which is already being discussed by the country's social organizations.

Aldana pointed out that no topic is off limits to discussion during the preparatory debates for the congress except "the single party system and the socialist organization of society, because that is the revolution's destiny."

Aldana favored the party's continuing to be the governing element of society, but separate from state administration so that at any given time any citizen can hold a government post without being a member of the Communist Party.

Aldana expressed faith in the Cuban revolution's survival "because if the revolution were defeated, the United States would not make the country a Puerto Rico, but a Hawaii."

Aldana, now a member of the PCC hierarchy, joined the Castroite guerrillas in 1958. Since then he has been a political leader in the Army. He is currently one of the highest placed men on the island because of his position and because of his lengthy career in the state apparatus.

Concerning the fall of the East European systems, Aldana said that his country was not surprised, but did not expect it so soon.

He added that those events have not isolated Cuba internationally, and that his country now enjoys a much better relationship with other countries than it had 25 years ago.

Aldana also urged the USSR to maintain its leadership and a stable relationship with President Fidel Castro's regime.

Role of Women's Federation Analyzed in Camaguey

FL2706135190 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1155 GMT 27 Jun 90

[From the "Hacienda Radio" program]

[Text] The Camaguey Province committee of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] has held a special meeting to discuss the call to the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. The meeting was characterized by an open discussion of topics.

The first issues referred to the economy and the process of rectifying mistakes and negatives tendencies. The delegates made proposals to face the problems and mechanisms affecting the economy, cadre policy, fulfillment of production plans, and recognition of hard work. The delegates discussed these issues, noted the problems existing in some sectors, and proposed solutions which included leaving aside false formalities and the excessive bureaucracy.

According to our colleague, Milagros Marresa, another widely discussed topic was the role of the FMC, its structure, its content, and the way it operates. The delegates said that guidelines must be drawn to encourage women to prove the soundness and importance of the FMC. This aspect, discussed by various delegates, showed that the FMC has fulfilled its job but must seek new ways to get closer to its members and to continue to work for the benefit of the community.

The example of active participation, the conditions for joining the party and the Union of Young Communists, the operations of mass and student organizations, and the role of people's government delegates were also analyzed during the special meeting. More than 45 delegates addressed the meeting before it adjourned.

Analyzed by National Committee

FL2806013090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2332 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Report] by Leydis Montoya from the "Exclusivo" program]

[Excerpts] Improving the work of the Cuban Women's Federation [FMC], its structure, functioning at the base level, and cadre policy, and defining the substance of its work were also discussed at the second plenum of the national committee. The FMC members are discussing in a self-critical way the mistakes the organization has made and that have created the challenges at the base level.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The first specific issue is whether the organization should continue. There are some aspects that have been talked about and that it is necessary to analyze again, for example, eliminating duplication of activities—CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] activities and FMC activities—eliminating some aspects concerning the number of meetings that are held in this organization and that

could harm the real work of our organization, directing very [word indistinct] the work in this organization toward work with the family, social work in particular, and some of the other tasks of our organization. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The FMC is thus analyzing the fourth party congress document. They have criticized the mistakes made to date and have come out in favor of improving the organization's work.

Religious, Holguin Government Leaders Meet

FL2706120490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Ecumenical [words indistinct] and leaders of the party and government in Holguin Province have held a meeting as a follow-up to the meeting held with believers by our commander in chief. The dialogue was held in a frank atmosphere and without any reservations. Representatives of the various evangelical denominations expressed their confidence in the unity between Christians and Marxists to strengthen the Cuban revolution.

Some called for material state support for the restoration of temples and chapels. Others asked for concrete tasks in the the economic-social program projects. I [unidentified reporter] agree with Iran Perez Concepcion, chief of the ideological sphere of the party's provincial committee, who said it was a very positive meeting which made evident a will for change at this stage of rectification.

Dominican Republic

Envoy Prepares 'Counteroffensive' Against PLD

FL2706195590 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network
in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Santiago—The Dominican ambassador to the United Nations has said that the international community recognizes Dr. Joaquin Balaguer as the only and authentic winner of the past elections. Dr. Pedro Raphael Gonzalez Pantaleon said he is preparing a worldwide diplomatic counteroffensive to check the Dominican Liberation Party's [PLD] campaign to discredit Balaguer's victory by accusing him of electoral fraud. Dr. Gonzalez Pantaleon says that Dr. Joaquin Balaguer is a statesman who, because of his wisdom and experience, represents to the Dominican people—who have once again given him their support—a guarantee of political stability and social tranquility. The ambassador said: The Dominican people, suffering from many problems that need harmonious solutions, know that the president is willing to provide this as soon as possible.

The Dominican ambassador to the United Nations said in a press release circulated in Santiago that the PLD and its leader, Professor Juan Bosch, should acknowledge their defeat. Gonzalez Pantaleon said that Bosch, with his worldwide campaign to discredit the elections, has

damaged Dominican democracy, which was in the process of becoming stronger. The international observers who attended the Dominican elections have verified its fairness, Gonzalez Pantaleon added. The ambassador said that he would soon speak at the United Nations to refute the PLD's campaign to discredit the May elections in which Dr. Balaguer was clearly the victor.

Balaguer Appoints New Central Bank Governor

FL2706175090 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Roberto Saladin, former governor of the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, has said that President Joaquin Balaguer has acted in accordance with Article 55 of the Constitution in appointing Luis Toral as governor of the Central Bank. According to Saladin, the new governor should be given time to adjust to his work and he said that the criticisms against him are unfounded. [passage omitted]

Grenada

Cocoa Industry Agreement Signed With Canada

FL2706211090 Bridgetown CANA in English 2033 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 27, CANA—Canada and Grenada have signed a funding agreement related to the rehabilitation of the island's ailing cocoa industry, a government statement said. The memorandum of understanding, signed by Prime Minister Nicholas Brathwaite and Canadian High Commissioner Art Wright, covers an injection of 4.9 million Canadian dollars into the industry.

A spokesman for the Grenada Cocoa Association (GCA) told the weekly GRENADA TODAY newspaper that the agreement virtually clears the way for the association to implement its annual work plan. The government statement said Canada would offer specific help in applied cocoa research and the promotion of improved cultural practices at the farmer level so as to help them increase yields and earnings.

The statement mentioned further assistance from CIDA—the Canadian International Development Agency—in the implementation of management systems to improve and consolidate the institutional infrastructure serving cocoa farmers. The aim is to lower administrative costs. "The contribution shall consist of the provision of training and equipment and the services of

Canadian advisors, commodities, materials and equipment, and the services of a Canadian executing agency for implementation, administration, monitoring, and evaluation of the project", the statement said.

Haiti

Reaction to State Council Attack Continues

FL2706185590

[Editorial Report] Port-au-Prince Radio Antilles Internationales in French at 1730 GMT on 25 June carries a five-minute report highlighting further reaction to the death of Serge Villard. The report includes reaction from Edouard Tardieu of the Social Christian People's Party. Speaking in Creole, Tardieu calls for "an intervention by United Nations troops, because neither the Army nor the police have been able to assure our protection." The report also includes the comments of Jean Claude Roy of the Union of Haitian Constitutionalists. Roy says, in Creole, that he feels it is too late to reach a compromise with President Trouillot. He further states that by not giving into the popular will and the State Council concerning Finance Minister Legagneur's appointment, President Trouillot became an accomplice in the murders of Montes and Villard. "I do not feel she is worthy of being chief of state." Roy adds that he feels that: "People no longer trust her. In the interest of the nation, the executive must step aside and let some other president take her place, some president that the Assembly for Concerted Action in close collaboration with the State Council members should quickly choose."

Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French at 1050 GMT on 26 June carries a three-minute report on reaction to the attack, in which presidential candidate Nicholas Estiverne says that the resignation of Mrs. Trouillot is not a solution. "On the contrary, we must consolidate the executive to set up as many obstacles as possible so events can occur in an orderly fashion."

Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole at 1100 GMT on 26 June broadcasts a five-minute report on reaction from various political sectors to the State Council attack. The Mobilization for National Development cautions that quick and effective decisions must be taken to anticipate any and all hotbeds of turmoil, all clashes, all problems that might arise further down the line. The party calls upon the Ministries of Interior and Justice, the Haitian Armed Forces, and the police forces to shoulder their responsibilities to the nation. The Confederation of Haitian Workers [CTH] says it is very indignant at this macoute act. The CTH reiterates that all these maneuvers are strategy aimed at blocking the electoral process.

Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole at 1300 GMT on 26 June carries a four-minute report on the State Council attack, which includes statements by political leaders. Dejean Belizaire, leader of the National Patriotic Movement of 28 November and member of the National Alliance for Democracy and Progress says that "democrats should remain united to guarantee the success of the transition to democracy." Eddy Volel, leader of the Christian Democratic Assembly says that he fears for democracy's life.

In the same newscast, Rockefeller Guerre, spokesperson for the Union of Democratic Patriots says "Villard's death is the result of the bad choice made by the Group of 12 at a moment in history when, for the first time, political parties had the opportunity to designate a government to replace General Prosper Avril and guide the nation's interests in the direction of the popular demands." Guerre concludes by saying that reconciliation between Mrs. Trouillot and the State Council is not possible.

Jamaica

Prime Minister Returns Home, Convalescing

FL2706130090 Bonaire Trans World Radio
in English 1130 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Jamaica has failed to meet a series of economic requirements as set by the IMF. Deputy Prime Minister P. J. Patterson says the country will try to renegotiate its agreement with the IMF. The deputy prime minister said Jamaica has done everything it can but that bureaucracy in donor countries has slowed down aid funds.

The governor of the Bank of Jamaica will be in Washington this week to take part in talks with the IMF. Mr. Patterson said he expects Jamaica will be allowed to continue in the program.

Mr. Patterson has been serving as acting prime minister ever since the end of May when Prime Minister Michael Manley was hospitalized. Mr. Manley returned home last Friday [22 June] and is expected to be convalescing through the end of next month. That is when Jamaica hosts the Caricom [Caribbean Common Market] heads of government conference.

El Salvador

President Cristiani Discusses Peace Process

PA2806041090 San Salvador Domestic Service
in Spanish 1720 GMT 27 Jun 90

[News conference by President Alfredo Cristiani, and attended by Justice Minister Dr. Oscar Santamaria and other members of the government negotiating commission to the talks with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), and Alvaro de Soto, representative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, moderated by Information Secretary Mauricio Sandoval, with foreign and domestic reporters; at the presidential palace in San Salvador—live]

[Text] [Cristiani] Good morning. I just wanted to make a few remarks before getting to the question and answer period. As Mr. Sandoval said, here with us is the government commission to the talks, except Mr. Escobar Galindo, who for obvious reasons [not explained] is taking care of personal matters. We want to say that there has been a great deal of speculation on the results of the talks held in Mexico. However, we want to stress that we feel the result is positive, inasmuch as progress has been made. Many people have perhaps hoped that the government commission would return from the talks with many agreements.

We believe that because these are the first talks where substantive issues were discussed, chiefly the first issue agreed upon in Caracas—the Armed Forces—and, to some extent, the human rights issue. These are the issues the FMLN concentrates its attention on, and, of course, these are the most difficult issues. However, the two sides during the talks outlined their stances and views on these major issues. In this respect, we believe progress has been made, as we have a more specific list of issues to discuss.

We believe that, in this respect, the remarks by UN Secretary General envoy Alvaro de Soto are accurate. Substantial progress has been made during the talks with respect to the pacification process, since in the past we never succeeded in this. We cannot forget that the proposals agreed upon in Caracas state that the first phase lasts until 15 September, according to a timetable. Therefore we will have until 15 September to seek political agreements to bring an end to the armed conflict. Thus, we must not expect that agreements on everything will be reached in the first meeting. We think that there has been a great deal of speculation following the talks, particularly because of some information provided by the FMLN created something of an obstacle. The FMLN has not kept the confidentiality that is necessary and, we think, part of the Geneva accord. All of us must fully comply with those agreements. The FMLN has somehow tried to confuse some of the things that have happened.

Nevertheless, we are still satisfied with the talks. Yesterday, I held a brief meeting with the government

commission, where it was explained in greater detail what happened. We assess the results as positive. We regret the FMLN attitude is not consistent with developments, and it is adhering to its belligerent stance. It is still saying that the war continues, which is quite the opposite of what it should be doing, considering the progress and steps forward taken in this process in the third round of talks.

In this respect, having, quote, commanders, unquote, who are threatening offensives, seems to us entirely inconsistent. We hope the FMLN reconsiders. If indeed it thinks we are involved in a pacification process, its actions should not point in the opposite direction. The levels of violence should be going down instead of going up or remaining at the same level. We also think the approach to the process should bring us to a consensus or rapprochement on what the consolidation of the democratic process in the country should and can be. In this respect, the government is fully convinced that we should seek agreements.

From this standpoint we should be asking: What should we be doing? What should we agree on so that the future of our country is closer to an atmosphere of peace, progress, and democracy? Not adopting stances only leads to confrontation and attempts at punitive actions. I do believe this is a disservice to the people. The government stance is and will continue to be that we should seek to improve our institutions so that more and more Salvadoran people can live in a climate of democracy and peace.

I think it is also important to again ask you for your understanding, although you may feel a bit weary of being asked the same thing over and over. The presence of members of the government commission does not mean the government will violate the confidentiality agreement. That is why we are asking your help to avoid entering into specific issues of the process and asking things that can be clarified. We apologize in those cases we cannot answer. We do believe that maintaining the confidentiality of the talks serves the interests of the peace process. I am through now. Mr. Sandoval, you can begin.

[Sandoval] Mary Reyes of radio station YSKL.

[Reyes] Good morning, Mr. President. Perhaps my question is a little out of the context of the negotiations between the government and the FMLN. Over the past few days, some legal cases have [words indistinct]. It was recently reported that the trial of a 5th Infantry Brigade soldier was moved from a San Sebastian court to San Salvador. We learned this morning that an warrant was issued for the arrest for the deputy director of a military school, in connection with the Jesuit case. As the commander of the Armed Forces, how do you view those developments?

[Cristiani] We believe legal procedures must be followed in depth, and therefore, we believe that these are the

various alternatives the Judiciary Branch has for administering justice. We support any action that has a legal basis, and if a judge—for example the San Sebastian judge—or the Supreme Court of Justice, feels that the case could be handled better if it were transferred to the capital, we will not criticize this action.

On the contrary, we feel that this action is being taken to provide a better trial. In the case of the Jesuits, if the judge feels other persons should be arrested, this is then the legal procedure, and it has to be carried out according to the law. We will not criticize or defend a particular attitude, but rather we will be watching to make sure the law is enforced in our country.

[Sandoval] Modesto Rivas, of "Al Dia" television newscast. [Unidentified speaker says: "Not here."] Mariana Melgar, of Teleprensa.

[Melgar] I would like to ask Dr. Santamaria a question. Will you please comment on what the FMLN attitude was during the talks, and if you are optimistic that the talks will lead to resolution of the conflict?

[Santamaria] I would like to answer that we feel that the parties are acting responsibly and seriously. We feel that the FMLN has been very receptive and positive during the discussions and proposals that were presented by the government representatives.

As I have said on previous occasions, undoubtedly the parties do not have absolute confidence in each other. Therefore, some of these aspects may be affecting the other party in different ways, and we do not yet have a definite answer as to whether the FMLN is fully convinced as to how to handle the process and how to accept the commitments that will finally come up.

One thing I can say is that in Oaxtepec, where the United Nations had a presence, we worked together, and the FMLN had a responsible attitude and was completely receptive to the government's proposals to the point that some said we were in fact making progress in the process.

[Sandoval] [Name indistinct] from LA PRENSA GRAFICA.

[Reporter] Some politicians have criticized that the government's dialogue commission did not present specific proposals to the dialogue, but rather reacted to the FMLN proposals. Is this true, or are you offering proposals?

[Cristiani] This is completely false. The government's dialogue commission has been subdivided into several committees, and each is analyzing and gathering information on the topics that were discussed in Caracas, Venezuela.

However, a few weeks ago, I said that the problem is as follows: In El Salvador there is an ongoing democratic process, and there are constitutional institutions in the country that have surfaced in recent years. To that effect,

the only group that is outside the framework of institutional legality is the FMLN. In the face of destruction, the loss of lives, and everything that is entailed by violence, from the beginning the government has expressed its willingness to find an understanding that will achieve the incorporation of this group into legal and institutional life in the country. The Geneva Agreement specifies this legal framework.

Thus, that willingness is being confronted by the FMLN, which claims that.... [changes thought] Well, I said I am willing to, but under certain conditions. Obviously, those conditions have to be listed. The government has always been willing to listen and discuss them regardless of which conditions they are. This was more clearly defined in Caracas when we agreed upon an agenda. Each time we discuss one issue, the situation is even more clearly defined.

We have our own positions. The government proposal states that once the FMLN—as an illegal group—is demobilized and disarmed, the doors will be open for its members to join the country's civilian and political life. Thus, it is completely false that the government commission only reacts. The government commission is prepared to face all kinds of proposals and situations. Politicians are in fact developing a multiparty plan to seek consensus in some of the issues under discussion, and the government has said that they can attain that consensus and present it as a contribution to the country's peace process.

Therefore, no one should think that the government commission is acting in an improvised and irresponsible manner at the meetings. We have made much progress on the various issues and the government has been presenting its positions with regard to the various topics.

[Sandoval] [Name indistinct] from Radio Sonora.

[Reporter] Good morning, everyone. First of all, I would like to ask you about the demilitarization of Salvadoran society, taking into account the topics you have been discussing at the dialogue. The various political parties, including the ruling party, consider the country's demilitarization a necessity. It would be interesting if you could tell us what kind of progress was made in this regard during the most recent meeting. In addition, we would like to know whether the delays during these negotiating meetings will affect the scheduled date for a cease-fire. A cease-fire was scheduled for September.

[Cristiani] We believe that in our country, the term demilitarization means the elimination of groups that generate violence. Demilitarization for us means that the institution in charge of maintaining public order and national security should be entitled to a monopoly on weapons and all things that can generate violence. However, we do not think that the term demilitarization should apply to a single institution, but to all sectors of society, because they all have experienced and are experiencing times of indiscriminate violence. The FMLN does not directly affect or attack the Armed Forces. The

FMLN generates violence that affects the civilian population, and these actions have created an entire society that no longer lives in peace. As I said in my opening statement, our mission is to seek mechanisms that lead to an agreement, thanks to which our society will live in peace and not amid violence.

Meanwhile, the FMLN is breaking down the demilitarization issue into various small topics. We discussed some of those small topics more in detail during the meeting in Oaxtepec. You know about some of those topics, which include conscription, the Civilian Defense Corps, the purging of the Army, etc. In brief, the FMLN has given a different meaning to the term demilitarization.

We have been discussing all those topics. We clearly stated our position with regard to those topics during the meeting in Mexico. We spent most of the meeting discussing those issues, except for the last day when we went over the human rights issue in, I would say, a preliminary way. In a way we prepared the ground for discussion of that topic during the next meeting.

I believe that the date mentioned [words indistinct] I see no reason to believe that this cannot happen before then. I believe that this is where we will encounter a hostile position on the part of the FMLN, which is insisting on promoting or intensifying violence when a pacification process is under way and making progress. In other words, their response to this situation is inconsistent. I believe that if the process continues at its current pace, there will be no reason why our goal should not be within reach if we stick to what is really expected—political agreements inherent to ending the armed confrontation, as stated in the Caracas Agreement.

I do not believe that we should feel or be frustrated. At the first meeting the FMLN delegation caused a scene that I cannot repeat here. Of course, the relationship between two human beings on their first meeting is usually difficult, but they eventually gain a little more confidence and things become more fluid. This is what is happening in this process, and we cannot take for granted that the problem is minor and that there will be no problem in achieving fluidity. The commission has expressed its satisfaction even though this is the first meeting and the FMLN has attempted to use the ceasefire as a confrontational issue which, I believe, is a mistaken view. The people would benefit more from our taking hold of the topic and attempting to resolve certain problems with a view toward the future. It is thus that we will make greater progress. However, as Dr. Santamaria said, it is too soon to expect the level of confidence between the FMLN and the government delegation to be totally fluid. This has to be a process wherein fluidity is gradually established, and as it takes hold the process will progress faster.

[Reporter] Mr. President, to the best of my recollection you said that the FMLN is trying to hinder the peace effort by revealing certain information. I would like to

know what information the FMLN has revealed and also what major obstacles have emerged during this negotiation of specific agreements.

[Cristiani] It is enough to read the news to see that the FMLN has made a series of disclosures which, given the secrecy pact, should not have made public. These revelations do not faithfully reflect what is happening here—they only reflect a unilateral position. If we are to reach an understanding, unilateral positions will, of course, constitute a distortion. Only agreements by both sides—not unilateral positions—are free of distortion. The opposition has made a series of reports on the event, and it has disclosed certain information that directly violates the secrecy pact. I believe that this is a hindrance because unilateral positions are presented and attempts are made to justify certain positions or situations that may emerge. In my opinion, it is totally inconsistent for the FMLN to announce here that it is planning an offensive, when a peace process is under way in the country. This, perhaps, is the greatest obstacle.

It could be that the FMLN feels that, to help the Salvadoran people, it must establish positions that, henceforth, will benefit the country's entire democratic system. The goals they are pursuing, which are clearly defined in the Geneva agreement, are to promote democratization, respect for human rights, and reconciliation. I do not believe that we should broach these issues from a confrontational perspective, but from the perspective of resolving the problems that may be hindering these three goals. Our attitude should be positive and not punitive and confrontational. If we seek a confrontation, we will face a series of recriminations that will not lead to anything positive. The people want peace as soon as possible and to give them peace we must promote the peace process in a manner that will prove positive for them.

Apart from this I believe—as Dr. Santamaria said—that within the discussion of the issues, especially the ceasefire issue, which is perhaps the most difficult of the six topics agreed upon in Caracas, that we have been able to state our views on the different topics in an appropriate atmosphere. This is positive. What is expected, however, is that this positive internal attitude be complemented by equally positive outward attitudes. In other words, it is inconsistent to make progress in a peace process while threatening to carry out offensives within the country. It is inconsistent to make progress in a peace process and to seek agreements, and yet to somehow attempt to say that the war continues.

These are the positions that I believe should be eliminated little by little so as to seek a better climate in which to resolve this.

[Sandoval] [Words indistinct].

[Reporter] I wanted to ask a question concerning a situation that has emerged over the past few days—the border conflict between Honduras and El Salvador. Apparently, the attitude of the Salvadoran Government

is a bit passive in view of this problem. Publications and television programs have already been seen in Honduras in which they say that El Salvador has adopted a warmongering position with regard to the situation that is being discussed at the International Justice Court [ICJ] at The Hague. In addition, I recently had the opportunity to travel to the island of Meanguera, and we could see that the basic services that are provided there are quite bad. We would like to know what solutions the government will provide to this island, because over the past few days, it has become more important for us.

[Cristiani] First of all, as a government, we are definitely not going to maintain a defensive position, but one in keeping with the peace agreement signed with Honduras. That is, the conflict will be resolved through the mechanism that has already been agreed upon, the ICJ. We have no intention of creating problems with the Republic of Honduras. Quite the contrary, we believe that positive steps have already been taken so as to seek a better rapprochement with the Republic of Honduras, as well as with the other Central American governments. The position of the Salvadoran Government has always been stated at presidential summits—to seek the integration and not the separation of the Central American governments and countries. We do not believe that this is adopting a defensive position. We have already held talks with the Honduran Government and president concerning certain situations that have emerged, and it all seems to indicate that we are closer to reaching an understanding on the resolution issued by the ICJ, such as the solution to the conflict that existed several years ago.

We cannot respond for the attitude of some news media, if it is indeed true that the Honduran news media are adopting a warmongering attitude. I have not verified it. However, we have held close contacts with the Honduran Government, and we do not believe that there are any problems with continuing to discuss the peace agreements with them.

As for the Island of Meanguera, I can say that we are giving it the same treatment as many other municipalities with the same problems in the area of services. Meanguera is a municipality in our country. It is being taken care of by Conara [National Commission for Reconstruction]. It is being taken care of by Oriente 89. However, it has special characteristics—it is an island and it creates problems for the electrical system. The Armed Forces have loaned generators, which have been used for a long time. It is difficult to provide some services because it is an island, but we consider Meanguera part of Salvadoran territory and we are giving it the same treatment as any other municipality of the country.

[Moderator] Juan Nicolas [words indistinct].

[Nicolas] Good morning, Mr. President, you have talked of progress being made regarding the dialogue. You have even spoken of substantial progress being made. I would

like to know, when you speak of progress, do you mean that both sides have been able to lay out their positions, or are you referring to an agreement being reached that you cannot reveal because of the meeting's secret nature?

[Cristiani] When we talk about progress, that is exactly what we mean. This is the first time since 1980 that significant issues were discussed. Specific issues were discussed at the meeting to try to search for a solution to the conflict through an understanding. In other words, this is the first time we have reached this level and discussed specific topics. Second, there was some progress in the sense that the FMLN and the government have already thoroughly expressed their positions with regard to one of the topics, which is perhaps the most difficult matter to resolve in this process. As part of the thorough analysis of the topics, the parties explored the possibilities of rapprochement. In other words, whether or not it would be possible to find paths of understanding. We believe that this is a significant accomplishment. Obviously, we cannot comment in detail on what those topics are, because they are still being discussed and are part of the [Geneva] accord. We believe that it would be incorrect to disclose some matters as long as no accord has been reached. We also believe it would be incorrect to disclose or release the content of the discussions because this would violate the Geneva Accord.

[Sandoval] Margarita Arteaga from [words indistinct].

[Arteaga] Mr. President, I would like to ask you if you are aware of the reports stating that a U.S. citizen has been wounded. What kind of action will the government take in this case?

[Cristiani] We have learned that a journalist named Rebecca Tarver was wounded in a clash between an Army patrol and an FMLN group. She is receiving medical attention at a hospital. We have requested that the Defense Ministry expand the report on this case.

[Moderator] [Words indistinct] from UPI.

[Reporter] Mr. President, over the past two weeks, labor union groups have been involved in wildcat strikes for up to two days. They claim that over the past few days, thousands of employees have been dismissed. They also claim that their problems have not been resolved. My question is: What is the government doing to resolve this problem?

[Cristiani] First, it is completely false that the government has dismissed thousands of employees. There was an isolated case of some workers who staged a strike at a San Salvador church. A decision was made—based strictly on the established Civil Service Law—to remove the striking workers from their posts because they were absent from their jobs for periods of time that go beyond those established by the law. Those employees tried to cause some problems. I believe that our country is enduring times when we should make an effort to generate a climate of understanding, rather than of

confrontation. We are fully aware that there are many problems in our country that might require prompt solution. However, the current circumstances do not permit resolving them. It is necessary that people understand this situation. Confrontation is unsuitable at this time, when we are all determined to attain reconciliation and to get our country out of the crisis.

The government has called on the labor and business sectors to join its efforts to reach an understanding in some areas that will ultimately help us to overcome the crisis our country is experiencing after 10 years of conflict. We are hoping we can identify ways to improve the business atmosphere. In other words, we are looking for an understanding. The government has done this for several weeks. Moreover, we have reached agreements to establish working groups. Six working groups have been established to seek an understanding along reconciliation lines. We are trying to avoid any possible confrontation at this critical time for our country.

In addition, we have talked to some groups on an individual basis, but we believe that the country requires that we assume a positive attitude to jointly resolve the problems and avoid elements of conflict. At this time, this is what the government wants and the country needs.

[Sandoval] [First name indistinct] Cortez Alamo of CBS will ask the last question.

[Cortez] Mr. President, much has been said about the pressure of U.S. organizations on the government to resolve the case of the Jesuit priests. Can the arrest warrant against Lieutenant Colonel Camilo Hernandez be interpreted as the government's answer to these demands or as the progress made in the judicial process?

[Cristiani] I think that the judicial process is making progress. I think that the legal process should continue its due course, and the 4th Penal Court judge will determine what decision will be taken to comply with the law. I do not think that the judicial case of the Jesuit priests should respond to speculation or the wishes of any group, but it should respond to the administration of justice as set by Salvadoran law. We believe that the responsibility of the 4th Penal Court judge is to carry out a legal process as prescribed by Salvadoran law. As long as he does this, we will support him, because this is what we want in El Salvador. We want the appropriate administration of justice. We do not want to satisfy the desires of individual groups.

Administering justice is a very delicate matter; therefore, it should be respectful of the law and independent of speculation and politics.

[Sandoval] [Words indistinct] Mr. President, thank you very much commission members. We thank the journalists for their presence at the presidential palace.

Court Orders Arrest of Officer in Jesuit Case

PA2706154290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
1514 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—A San Salvador court today ordered the arrest of Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Camilo Hernandez, accused of "active concealment" in the investigations of the murder of six Jesuit priests on 16 November.

A judicial spokesman told ACAN-EFE that this ruling was issued because Hernandez allegedly ordered the burning of the check-out logs of the Military Academy of El Salvador for 15 and 16 November 1989.

The 37-year-old Hernandez was the assistant director of the military school when the multiple murder occurred. Colonel Guillermo Benavides, the director of the Military Academy at the time, appears to be the main suspect in this case.

American Woman Wounded in Clash in Santa Ana

PA2806024290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
0042 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—An official source announced today that an American woman and a Salvadoran soldier were wounded during a clash between government troops and rebels in Santa Ana Department in the western part of El Salvador.

American Rebecca Tarver, 34, was shot in the face and fractured her right leg during the clash in Masahuat, a town 66 km west of San Salvador.

A report by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa], which confirmed the incident, stated that a soldier named Mauricio Linares was also wounded during the same armed clash while participating in a "tracking operation" in search of guerrillas.

Medical sources at a private hospital in San Salvador informed ACAN-EFE that Tarver is in good condition following surgery. She was evacuated on 26 June by the International Red Cross and taken to the hospital.

Tarver was wounded on 24 June and rescued two days later when her evacuation from the combat zone was authorized by the Armed Forces General Staff, COPREFA said.

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani told the press today that the Armed Forces will carry out an "exhaustive" investigation of the circumstances surrounding Tarver's injury.

In the combat area, the Army seized one rifle, ammunition, and documents written in English, one of which says that "reports on SALPRESS news agency dispatches will continue, the current problem is the rainy season, and that the areas where they are has many limitations."

Nevertheless, the Army says that Tarver is not registered as a reporter at the military press office.

SALPRESS reporters said that Tarver does not belong to the news agency's regular staff, as stated in the military report.

The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador refused to disclose any information because "she (Tarver) has requested that only her family be informed of the details of her condition."

Nicaragua

Demobilization Ceremony Held in Managua

President Chamorro Speaks

PA2806001290 Managua Domestic Service
in Spanish 1844 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Speech by President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro at ceremony to mark "final demobilization" of the Nicaraguan Resistance, RN, in San Pedro de Lovago—live]

[Text] Dear Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, my friend Msgr Bosco Vivas, representatives of peace who are here today, diplomatic representatives of various countries, friends from San Pedro de Lovaco, and the Resistance: We are all Nicaraguans. Those who work with me for peace and reconciliation in Nicaragua are also friends.

Nicaraguan and foreign journalists; mothers and all of those who are here: As a mother and a Nicaraguan, I am happy and proud that the boys, as I have always called them, have agreed to hand over their weapons and live in peace in Nicaragua. My campaign centered on reconciliation, peace, and forgiveness. I have agreed to be president, not for my own sake, but because I would preside over all Nicaraguans—those who are here and those who live in Nicaragua [applause]. As I have said, there will be amnesty for those who have come and those who will lay down their arms later. I will pardon many, including prisoners who are now serving time in jail, those who assassinated my husband.

You know that I say this because I also have a heart. I am asking the mothers and wives of missing sons and husbands to have faith and trust [words indistinct]. Do not worry. I will pardon those boys serving time in prison. What we need in Nicaragua is to forgive one another and shake the hand of our fellow man so we can work in a small country of 3.5 million inhabitants. This is what we want after the 10 years of treason of the Sandinist government. We want to forgive them. That is why I am here. I want to forgive. We will work together. [applause]

We have been working. I have ruled my country for two months—60 days plus two, 62 days—and I am doing it with dignity and decency. I want you to know that, like you, one of my greatest concerns is disarmament. The

Sandinist government will be disarmed. It is being disarmed. [applause, shouts].

However, I would like to ask you a favor. I would like representatives such as mayors in all of the departments to state in writing where the weapons are hidden so that we can go and get them. [applause].

This is not the first time that I have made this request concerning the weapons. I said it in my last speech, and I will continue to repeat it. I want my fatherland to be like tiny Costa Rica, which has a small police force. We do not need weapons. These weapons are history now and, as Commander Franklin said, it is all over. Nicaragua must have peace and we must work to set an example—as the comrade said—by exporting the products that we produce with affection and love. We must not foster ill will; we must be forgiving.

At this time, we must rely on the help of all friendly nations that are willing to contribute to the reconstruction of our fatherland. They can start by sending corn for us to plant. We need this help. The previous government [words indistinct]. [applause].

I want you to know that they have left us completely bankrupt. The rotting (?park benches) in Nicaragua are better than those left to us by the previous government. [applause] This is why I am asking you to show a little understanding; we cannot rebuild our fatherland overnight, but we will rebuild it because we all want to do so. This is why the elections were held, and this is why we are where we are. This is why the entire world is watching us, and it is why we are going to create the Nicaragua that my husband wished for. Nicaragua is a Republic once again. Not because I am here, but because the people wanted me to be here. [applause]

My personal opinion is, as the cardinal said, [words indistinct]. Just now, when I saw the Virgin of Cuapa [words indistinct] because she is enlightening us at this moment here in Chontales Department. The Virgin of Cuapa was saying that peace will come to Nicaragua. We already have that peace. I repeat, do not worry, because the dismantling of the former Sandinist government is about to begin—it has already begun—and the [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] is already down to 41,000 militants, or whatever they call themselves.

However, I want to know exactly what each of you report—as I have told the mayor and all of you—because I do not want to go from place to place looking for weapons. You must seriously report where the weapons are and we will go there. I, personally, will go and get them, because we want freedom without weapons quickly, and we want the country to be guarded by Nicaraguans. We want to be free and independent, which is what we have all wished for.

I believe that all of our friends here, who have come to help us, would like to remain in Nicaragua. I am not

saying this because we Nicaraguans like to praise themselves, but because of the warm welcome we have extended to them.

All our friends from ONUCA [UN Observer Group in Central America], Honduras, the United Nations, and Europe are taking back very good memories of Nicaragua with them. More than one may even stay here, because I think that those memories—despite the difficult, rainy days they lived here—are going to be very good. They will go back to their countries and say: The Nicaraguan people are brave. They want a free homeland without weapons. They want to rebuild their country. They want to forgive and live in unity.

As I told you earlier, we have to be an example for the world. We have lived under a dictatorship for years, and now we are completely free.

I thank the youths who say that they saw something in me. What could that have been? Their consciences should know. I thank them. I want you to know that I am not doing this for me; I am doing it for all of you and for the votes you gave me, because the voting was secret.

I saw a little poster there saying something about disarmament. Disarmament is going to come, as well. I also saw some women there who are demanding the return of their sons and husbands. Please have faith. There is nothing one can do to prevent death. When God makes His decision, there is nothing we can do to stop it.

I ask you to have faith in God and in our dear relatives who have died so that we can go on living in Nicaragua without hatred and rancor. That is the main thing we need to rebuild in our homeland after 10 years of betrayal. We must forgive again. All those who want to live in Nicaragua can do so. That is one of the main things I want. I want people to stay here, but those who want to leave can do so too. We are going to work together to rebuild our homeland. Therefore dear friends, I would like to have your understanding. We are currently waiting for foreign assistance. That assistance is about to come. I think that tomorrow we are going to receive the aid for the young men of the RN. The aid is going to be administered by the United Nations. That is what I heard yesterday, and I think this is good news for all of us.

[Words indistinct] gradually. We cannot pressure them either, because if we put pressure on our foreign friends, they are going to say: What is going on with those people in Nicaragua? Thus, we must be patient. Meanwhile, we have to put our hands together and support each other during these rainy days. We should not abandon each other. Let us have faith. During the next six years, we want to turn Nicaragua into an example for the world. We want to show the world that we, the Nicaraguan people, want to be united and want to rebuild our homeland. We want to show the world that we want to start exporting our products again. How can we do that? With unity, work, and faith. That is what matters.

Thank you very much, all of our RN friends. I am taking two rifles with me. I am going to take them home to my museum. I call it my museum. I am also going to take one Sandinist government rifle with me. [applause]

I am taking many memories with me. Thank you very much, all of you. God bless all these young men. Thank you, Franklin. I am going to wear it now. [RN Commander Franklin hands Chamorro his hat] [applause] This is also going to the museum. Thank you all. I repeat, please have faith and give us your understanding. We will disarm everyone [words indistinct]. I ask the people who represent our country to send us notes, to make phone calls to tell us where they are. [sentence as heard] We have to begin gradually and without hatred and rancor. Thank you very much, all of you. [applause]

Speech by 'Commander Franklin'

PA2706231290 Managua Domestic Service
in Spanish 1829 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Speech by Israel Galeano, alias Commander Franklin, at ceremony to mark "final demobilization" of the Nicaraguan Resistance, RN, in San Pedro de Lovago—live]

[Text] Greetings to the president of the Republic, Cardinal Obando y Bravo, the gentlemen representing the United Nations in the UN Observer Group in Central America [ONUCA]; the International Commission of Support and Verification [CIAV]; the ambassadors to Nicaragua; the international press; and the general public.

It is an honor for us today, 27 June 1990, to tell the Nicaraguan people: Mission accomplished. [applause] Our struggle had a goal. We struggled so that a de jure government would be established in Nicaragua, born from the people's vote. This mission has been accomplished, as the Nicaraguan people have elected the government in free and just elections. International observers came to Nicaragua and the international media were here every day to observe the political campaign in Nicaragua. We witnessed fair elections.

However, the struggle continues. We have a national task ahead with the social, political, and economic reconstruction of this nation. It is regrettable that there are still some segments of the population who are following anachronistic doctrines that have become obsolete abroad. The nations that invented such orthodox doctrines—scientific doctrines we might say—are now returning to where they started decades ago.

Under the Nicaraguan skies that witness this ceremony and that also witnessed the sacrifices of this nation, I would say that the decade of the eighties was an unprecedented decade in the entire history of Nicaragua, because no Latin American had seen such a challenge to the imposition of a doctrine supported by weapons. Even better is that it was once again demonstrated in Nicaragua that no one can impose a criteria or doctrine on

Nicaraguans that is foreign to the country's national customs and principles. [applause]

The Nicaragua of this decade has proven that weapons were not enough for a small group of men who wanted to take over this nation as if it were their private property and the population were their slaves. [applause] Let us hope our fatherland, Nicaragua, will no longer bear such bad sons who think that because they studied abroad in a foreign university they can force those scientific doctrines upon us and that the Nicaraguan people are easy prey who would allow the wool to be pulled over their eyes. [applause] I will now review a summary of events.

For many years, our people were the victims of a political regime imposed by force and oppression, particularly in the last decade when a totalitarian system was supported by the force of their weapons and encouraged by an ideology that favored expansionism. This regime denied the Nicaraguans the sacred right to self-determination. That anachronistic system has been defeated in its countries of origin. It tried to control the world, ignoring the needs and values of the people, as well as their rights to struggle for freedom.

Evidence of this was the struggle for the liberation of our fatherland, where a regime systematically violated human rights, which led to armed resistance based among the peasants. This was born as there was no democratic government. In this struggle, thousands of youths sacrificed their lives for the sake of freedom and democracy.

It was thanks to that enormous sacrifice that a new era begins today in Nicaragua, where we close the tragic sequence of persecution against leaders and militants of political parties and labor organizations that led to arrests, something that constituted a flagrant violation of human rights and showed disrespect for the beliefs and traditions of our people, as well as for our religious leaders and [words indistinct]. We are most of all putting an end today to the state-army-party sector that exerted hegemonic control.

We will no longer be afraid of our own children. They will no longer be told to repress their own people through the so-called Patriotic Military Service, the only legacy of which was the grief of burying Nicaragua's children. Today, the RN will cease to be a military force, without renouncing any intention to become a civic and political force that will struggle for the rights of democracy and the establishment of a true *de jure* state. We are convinced that only respect for the dignity of man, without distinctions, and respect for human rights will bring peace, justice, and true national reconciliation.

We will be particularly concerned about those men and women from rural areas, the victims of the dominant system of oppression, who endured the cruelty and horrors of the war. Peasants were compelled by merciless persecution to abandon their places of origin, their land, and their rudimentary tools to take up the rifle of liberation. [Words indistinct] all the paths were closed, it

was they who comprised the bulk of the RN, a liberating force that—against all odds, but with strength that comes from the conviction of fighting for a just cause—became the largest movement in Latin America, outside the movement that created the Mexican revolution.

The RN today feels proud of having fulfilled its mission. In the military field, its struggle was not in vain. Nicaragua has a democratic government as a result of the joint effort of people who—having diverse means and yet faith in God and a noble common objective—strove to establish democracy in our fatherland. As citizens, we now have the commitment and responsibility to help strengthen this government, which [word indistinct] and efficiently will implement the necessary changes to reinforce the search for the common good.

We are confident that we will not be alone in this effort. We are certain the international community will give us its understanding and support so that our fatherland can be admired and respected by all nations. The war that divided our brothers has ended. We have the opportunity to reorganize our armed forces and their true role in society, which is strictly to maintain public order. The reduction of the national army to its true dimension, added to the elimination of armed cooperatives and the seizure of weapons in the hands of Sandinist National Liberation Front members, will be steps toward a demilitarization of our homeland, the guarantee for a true national reconciliation. We want a free fatherland, where respect for work and intelligence replaces the personality cult, where Nicaraguan parents can feel confident of their children's future, where those who were willing to die for Nicaragua will want to live for it. The freedom to pace inside a jail will never do for us. We are certain that with God's help, and that of all Nicaraguans, we will achieve the major objectives to make our fatherland shine before the world. We want to make it shine by respecting the good of all and developing it, not [words indistinct]. Nicaraguans, let us pledge to do what some believe cannot be done. We are saying it can be done. Thank you.

Ortega Terms Contra Disarmament 'Mere Formality'

PA2706181890 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega yesterday commented that the total disarmament of the contras scheduled for today will be a mere formality because the rebels were defeated by the people in arms months ago. Even before the elections, the counterrevolution was an unsuccessful product of the Yankees, a product unable to sweep away the revolution, Ortega cautioned. Let us listen to Ortega referring to this matter:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] Even before the elections, the counterrevolution was finished as a strategic Yankee product that could have tumbled the Sandinist revolution. Of course, it continued to be an important force [words indistinct] organized army that could have continued to harm Nicaragua for a long time. However, that

instrument of death had already been defeated. The truth is that positive results came out of all this because that instrument has disappeared, and now there will be the mere formality of closing the contra history. The instrument of death disappeared and the Sandinist People's Army remains as a popular, national, or institutional, army to defend the interests of the nation.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the plan to support Army members who will be jobless, a plan announced by Violeta Chamorro last week?

[Ortega] This plan has not been announced yet. However, it is clear that not only army members but the peasants are demanding a special program that is superior to [words indistinct] of the contras because of the damage suffered by the peasants throughout the war all these years. They lost millions, property, supplies, domestic animals, cattle, and so forth, because of the contras and they should be compensated. [end recording]

Daniel Ortega Criticizes Chamorro's Policies

PA2706201490 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
0000 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] The government of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro is promoting a policy contrary to the one propagandized during the electoral campaign, former President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said today.

Ortega added that the current government policy is drastically affecting the country's grass-roots sectors, stressing that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will firmly confront actions that affect the poorest sectors.

Ortega, who arrived at the Iranian Embassy to sign the book of condolences for the victims of the earthquake that struck Iran, said that he is satisfied with the announcement of the complete demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance. However, he clarified that that military force is already defeated.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] The FSLN has [words indistinct] and meanwhile we [words indistinct] clear which has been published in the media having to do with the current situation. Our position is clear. We will face with firmness, energy, and belligerence all those positions detrimental to the grass-roots sectors implemented by the current government.

[Unidentified reporter] Members of the contras—the general staff of the so-called resistance—supposedly will lay down their weapons tomorrow, ending the disarmament process. Do you think that this can be a definitive step toward peace?

[Ortega] Well, we must take into consideration that even before the elections the contras were finished as a strategic force in the Yankee plans that could (?destroy) the Sandinist revolution. Of course, it was an important force, because it was an organized army that could go on causing damage to the Nicaraguan people. However, that

Yankee instrument of death had been defeated. The truth is that the balance is positive, because that instrument has disappeared and now must comply with the formalities, which is what the contras will do in the next few days.

As I said, that instrument of death has disappeared, and what remains is the Sandinist People's Army, an army that represents the people, a national and institutional army to defend the nation's interests.

[Reporter] Has the government presented, as announced by President Chamorro last week, a plan to assist the members of the Army who will practically be without jobs?

[Ortega] That assistance plan has not been published yet. However, it is clear that they are not the only ones, because the peasants in the war zones also demand a special plan even broader than the one for the contras, and the peasants in the war zones sustained heavy damage [words indistinct]. They have not only lost lives, but also property, assets, personal belongings, domestic animals, cattle, etc., which they lost as a result of the contras looting and plundering, and for which they should be compensated. [end recording]

Matagalpa Workers Protest Privatization Plans

PA2706180990 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Thousands of Matagalpa workers seized the streets of that city yesterday to protest the indiscriminate dismissals and the economic policy implemented by the Violeta Barrios administration which plans to privatize the People's Ownership Sector, APP.

Recently, dozens of workers of the Sebaco Valley agroindustrial enterprises, Madecasa [Maderas Centro America, S.A.], Envases Metalicos, and construction firms were fired, and now approximately 1,300 more workers could suffer the same fate because of the firms' lack of financing and liquidity.

Francisco Perez, regional secretary of the National Workers Front, said that the enterprises are on the verge of bankruptcy because of the government policy to privatize them.

Panama

Proposed Amendments to Legislative Act

PA2606234490 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish
19 Jun 90 pp 6, 7

[Additions and amendments by the Legislative Assembly's Government, Justice, and Constitution Affairs Commission to amendments to the Constitution submitted by the Executive Branch]

[Text] After its first debate of Legislative Act No. 1 Draft Bill "by which the preamble, denominations, chapters,

and articles, of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama are amended and a new constitution established," the Government, Justice, and Constitutional Affairs Commission recommends the following additions and amendments:

Legislative Act No. 1

(from of 1990) [as published]

"By which amendments are made to the preamble, denominations, chapters, and articles of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama and a new constitution is established."

Article 1 will read:

Article 1: Amendments are made to the preamble, denominations of titles and chapters, and the following articles of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama and a new constitution is established. The aforementioned will be the title of the Legislative Act.

1991 Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama

Preamble: Remains unchanged.

Denomination of Title I: Remains unchanged.

Article 2: Remains unchanged.

Denomination of Title II: Remains unchanged.

Article 11: Remains unchanged.

Article 16: (New)

All Panamanian citizens are obliged to take up arms to defend the independence and territorial integrity of the state.

A Panamanian by naturalization will not be obliged to take up arms against his country of birth.

Title III - Chapter One:

The denominations proposed for Title III and Chapter One of this Title in the Legislative Act No. 1 Draft Bill submitted for study by the Cabinet Council to the Legislative Assembly are not approved.

Article 22: (new)

All arrested persons must be advised immediately, and in a way he will understand, of the reason for the arrest and of his constitutional and legal rights.

The accused individual will be presumed innocent until found guilty by public trial during which the accused will be ensured a proper defense.

From the very moment of his arrest, the accused will have the right to an attorney who will assist him in police and judicial procedures. The accused cannot renounce the right to an attorney without the authorization of the court.

The law will establish the guidelines in this matter.

Article 30: (new)

There is no death penalty, expatriation, or confiscation of property.

All sentences that deprive an individual of his freedom can only be imposed through the firm sentence of a Judicial Branch official or by the Electoral Tribunal in those cases that fall under its jurisdiction.

Article 32: (new)

Only a competent authority may try an individual and this will be done according to the law; no individual will be tried more than once for the same crime.

Article 34: Remains unchanged.

Chapter Three: The denomination proposed for Chapter Three of Title III remain unchanged.

Article 73: Remains unchanged.

Chapter Five: The denomination proposed for Chapter Five of Title III remain unchanged.

Article 90: Remains unchanged.

Article 91: Remains unchanged.

Article 97: Remains unchanged.

Article 99: Remains unchanged.

Article 103: Remains unchanged.

Chapter Six: The denomination proposed for Chapter Six of Title III remains unchanged.

Article 109 will read:

Article 109: Every individual has the right to the protection of his means of livelihood in case of disability or to receive workmen's compensation.

One or more autonomous and decentralized state-owned institutions with legal status; funds and reserves that the state, the employer, and the employee are obliged to pay into; the right to manage their own funds and reserves; and the authority to appoint or remove personnel in accordance with the law, must provide social security services that will cover illness, maternity leave, disability, family compensation, old age, widowhood, orphan allowance, forced work stoppage, line of duty accidents, occupational disease, and other job-related contingencies that must be covered by social security. The aforementioned funds and reserves may not be used for any purpose other than that for which they were allocated.

The state will create medical and social welfare facilities. The main duty of these facilities will be to provide economic aid and social services to those persons covered by the plan, those lacking resources, mental and chronically ill patients, destitute invalids, and those groups that have not been incorporated into the social security system.

Article 111 will read:

Article 111: The government's health sectors, including their autonomous and semiautonomous institutions, will organize and coordinate under a national system that will guarantee health for all. The law will establish the terms and conditions under which the services offered by the central government and the autonomous and semiautonomous institutions will be reciprocally and equitably complemented and compensated in a manner that the funds and reserves of a specific institution are not affected.

Title IV - Chapter Three:

The denominations proposed for Title IV and Chapter Three remain unchanged.

Title V - Chapter One:

The denominations proposed remain unchanged.

Article 140: Remains unchanged.

Article 141:

3. The current administrative districts that, according to the recent national census, have more than 40,000 inhabitants will each create an electoral circuit. Each circuit will elect one deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants and one deputy by proportional representation for no less than every 15,000 inhabitants. The District of Panama will be divided into four electoral districts in accordance with Numeral Five of this article and as established in the law. In those electoral districts where two or more deputies must be elected, this election will be carried out according to the proportional representation system established in the law.

(New last paragraph)

After the first election of deputies as stated in this article, the law can establish a different method from that stated herein for the formation of the electoral circuits and to establish the number of constituents that will determine the number of deputies to be elected. However, the formation of the electoral circuits must be based on the current administrative division of the districts.

Article 144: (new)

Deputies represent the nation, and act in its interest, and they receive, through their parties, a mandate from their respective electors.

Article 153 will read:

The legislative duties of the National Assembly are consistent with the approval of the necessary laws to fulfill a purpose and the exercise of the duties of the state declared in this Constitution and especially the following:

Numeral 5: Declare war and authorize the executive branch to ensure the defense of the nation and make peace.

Numeral 11: Dictate the general rules to be followed by the Executive Branch when negotiating and requesting a loan; organizing government loans; recognizing the national debt and making arrangements for servicing the debt; establishing and modifying taxes, tariffs, and other matters related to customs.

Similar rules will be issued by the National Assembly to regulate negotiations and requests for loans by autonomous and semiautonomous institutions, state enterprises, and mixed enterprises in which the state has administrative or financial control or is a shareholder.

Numeral 16: Establish the number of armed personnel.

Numeral 17: When requested or when deemed necessary, the National Assembly will grant the Executive Branch specific extraordinary powers to be exercised during the National Assembly's recess. This power will be established in a decree.

The law granting these extraordinary powers will be specific in establishing the purpose of the decree. It may not include matters that fall under numerals three, four, and ten of this article; the development of basic, voting, and political party rights, or the classification of crimes and sentences.

The decree granting extraordinary powers will expire at the beginning of the next legislative period.

All decrees issued by the Executive Branch will be presented to the National Assembly at the beginning of the new legislative period for the assembly to discuss should this be necessary.

Numeral 18: Dictate its Organic Law.

Article 154: (new)

The National Assembly's judicial duties are:

1. To hear the accusations and charges brought against the president of the Republic in those cases specified in Article 186 of this Constitution, as well as those accusations and charges brought against magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and, if necessary, try them for actions carried out while in office. The National Assembly is only authorized to remove or disqualify the official from performing his duties during the period of time established by the law without dismissing the possibility that the official could be tried and punished by the Supreme Court of Justice if it is established that they are accused of crimes for which they must respond in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

2. To hear the accusations and charges brought against members of the National Assembly and determine if there is reason to open a case against the individual. If this be the case, the official will be stripped of his immunity and remanded to the custody of Supreme Court of Justice.

Chapter 20: (new)

Chapter 20: The creation of laws

Article 158: (new)

The laws the National Assembly may issue in the development of any of the numerals of Article 153 of this Constitution, as well as the organic laws referred to in Article 159, require, for their approval, a favorable vote in second and third debates of an absolute majority of its members and must be proposed by:

1. National Assembly permanent commissions or submitted by one of these commissions at the request of one or more deputies.

2. The ministers with the authorization of the Cabinet Council.

3. The Supreme Court of Justice, the attorney general, and the attorney general of the administration, if it involves drafting or amending a national code.

The Electoral Tribunal if it involves drafting or amending the Electoral Code.

All other laws dictated by the National Assembly will require only the approval of the majority of deputies attending the sessions and can be proposed by a minister with the authorization of the Cabinet Council or by one or more deputies.

All the officials mentioned in this article will have the right to speak during the National Assembly sessions.

Article 159: (new)

An organic law is one that systematically regulates the branches of the state and higher state organizations or institutions; that organizes the ministries, the autonomous and semiautonomous institutions at national, regional, or municipal level as well as public services; and laws that systematize the different branches of the law into national codes.

Article 160: (new)

No draft bill will become a law of the Republic unless it is approved by the National Assembly in three debates held on different days and approved by the Executive Branch as established in the Constitution.

The first debate of every draft bill will take place within the respective permanent commission. If the draft bill is recommended by the commission, it will be submitted for second debate.

A draft bill may also be submitted for second debate when a majority of the Assembly members, at the request of one of its members, revokes the decision of the permanent commission and approves the draft bill.

Article 161: (new)

All draft bills not submitted by one of the permanent commissions will be submitted by the president of the National Assembly to the appropriate commission for study and discussion within a reasonable time period.

Article 165: (new)

If the president of the Republic vetoes a draft bill because he believes that it is constitutionally unfeasible and the National Assembly, by expressed majority, insists on its approval, the aforementioned draft bill will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Justice to determine the constitutional feasibility of the draft bill. If the ruling of the Supreme Court of Justice coincides with that of the president, the draft bill will be definitely rejected; if the Court rules that it is feasible, the president will approve it and pass it as a Law of the Republic.

Title VI - Chapter One:

The denominations proposed for Title VI and Chapter One of this title remain unchanged.

Article 170: (new)

The Executive Branch consists of the president of the Republic and the ministers.

Article 179 will read:

Article 179: It is a right of the president, with the participation of the respective minister:

2. To appoint or remove the superior chiefs of the police services and decide on the use of same.

13. To Promote members of these services according to the promotion roster and the appropriate legal provisions.

Article 180: (new)

The vice presidents may attend the sessions of the Cabinet Council. The vice presidents will have the right to speak, but not to vote at these sessions. Likewise, the vice presidents may advise the president of the Republic in matters of his choice and represent him at public events, national and international congresses, or special missions the president may assign them.

Article 182: (new)

The president of the Republic may request a leave of absence. If this leave does not exceed 30 days, it will be approved by the Cabinet Council. If the president of the Republic requests more than 30 days leave of absence, this leave will need the approval of the National Assembly.

Note: The other paragraphs of this article remain unchanged.

Article 186: (new)

The president of the Republic, or the person representing him, will only be held responsible for the following:

1. Abuse of his constitutional duties.

2. Acts of violence or coercion during the course of an electoral process; preventing or hindering the work of the National Assembly or other authorities or government entities established by the Constitution.

3. Crimes against the international image of the State or against the public administration.

In the first two cases, the president will be tried by the National Assembly and the punishment may exceed removal from office or preventing him from holding public office for the time specified by the law.

In the third case, the National Assembly will limit itself to declaring whether there are grounds for action in which case the accused will be remanded to the Supreme Court of Justice to be tried in accordance with the law.

Chapter Three: (new)

Chapter Three: Cabinet Council.

Article 194: (new)

A Cabinet Council is a formal meeting of the president of the Republic, who will preside over the meeting and the

ministers. If the president is absent, the meeting will be presided over by the person representing him.

Article 195: (new)

The duties of the Cabinet Council are:

3. Authorizing negotiations and requests for loans; organizing government loans; recognizing the national debt and making arrangements for servicing the debt; establishing and modifying taxes, tariffs, and other matters related to customs abiding by the rules established in the laws referred to in Numeral 11, Article 153. If the Legislative Branch has not issued a law or laws to establish appropriate guidelines, the Executive Branch will issue such guidelines and submit a copy of all Cabinet Agreements adopted in the line of duty to the Legislative Branch.

Chapter Four: The denominations proposed for Chapter Four of Title VI remain unchanged.

Article 196: (Remains unchanged).

Article 197: (new)

The General Government Council will act as a consultative body in matters presented to it by the president of the Republic or the president of the National Assembly.

Title VII: (new)

Title VII: The Administration of Justice.

Chapter One: (new)

Chapter One: The Judicial Branch.

Article 200: (new) (last paragraph)

The law will divide the Court into chambers each consisting of three or more magistrates.

Article 203: (new) (last two paragraphs) ...residing in the country.

The intervention by the Attorney General's Office in these matters will be directed at defending the integrity of the Constitution and the law, depending on the case.

The rulings of the Court in the exercise of its duties established in this article are final, definitive, obligatory, and must be published in the Official Gazette.

Article 214: (new)

The law will devise the means to offer consultation and legal defense to those who, because of their economic situation, cannot afford these services.

Title X: The denominations proposed remain unchanged.

Article 292 will read:

Article 292: The exploitation of all games of chance and activities that involve betting can only be carried out by the State.

The Law will regulate all games of chance and activities involving bets, regardless of the system used.

For the promotion of undeveloped tourist areas, games of chance and gambling can be exploited through investments in hotels, administrative concessions controlled and supervised by the Executive Branch, and in accordance with the law and with the necessary restrictions placed on the concessionaire to ensure that the country's interests are not affected. The establishment of an official lottery managed by the State is approved by the law. The profit of this official lottery will be used for charity and welfare purposes.

Title XI - Chapter One: The denomination proposed for Title XI and Chapter One of this title will remain unchanged.

Article 295: (new)

Except in those cases when the law authorizes the hiring or appointment of foreigners, all government employees will be Panamanian citizens without discrimination of race, sex, religion, or political beliefs. Their appointment and removal will not be the absolute right or decision of an authority, except in those cases stated in the Constitution. Government employees will follow the merit system guidelines, and their job stability will be conditioned to their on-the-job abilities, equanimity, and morality.

Article 299 will read:

Article 299: The president and vice presidents of the Republic; the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Ordinary and Special Courts; the attorney general and the attorney general of the administration; the judges; the ministers; the comptroller general; the president of the National Assembly; the general directors, managers, or chiefs of autonomous entities; the national and provincial directors of the police force; government employees or officials; must, at the beginning and at the end of their term in office, submit a sworn statement of personal assets. This will be done within 10 working days after assuming office.

A notary will provide this service at no charge.

This provision will be enforced immediately and does not preclude subsequent regulation by the law.

Chapter Three: The denomination proposed remains unchanged.

Article 300: Remains unchanged.

Chapter Four of Title XI: (new)

Chapter Four: Special Provisions.

Title XII: The denomination proposed remains unchanged.

Article 305 will read:

The Republic of Panama will not have an army.

To maintain public order, protect the lives, honor, and property of those who are under the jurisdiction of the State, and for the prevention of criminal actions, the law will establish the services of the necessary police forces

with separate command and career structures and without administrative, financial, and procurement autonomy.

The president of the Republic will be the supreme commander of all the police forces. They, as agents of the authority, will be subordinated to civilian power and will therefore follow the orders issued in fulfilling their duties by the national, provincial, or municipal authorities.

Article 306 will read:

Article 306: The members of the police forces will not make individual or group decisions, demonstrate, or make public statements. They will not participate in party politics. Violation of these rules will result in immediate removal from office, as well as punishment according to the law.

Article 309 will read:

Article 309: This Constitution will not lose its authentic validity if abolished or amended through acts of force in committing crimes punishable under the Penal Code. In these cases, every citizen, with or without vested powers, is duty bound to help maintain or reestablish the effective validity of the Constitution's legitimate order.

Article 311 will read:

Article 311: All laws and other legal norms that contradict this Constitution are hereby abolished.

Article 312: (new)

This 1991 Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama will be enforced as of the day of its promulgation by the Executive Branch.

Article Two: Remains unchanged.

Article Three: (new)

The Electoral Tribunal will be responsible for regulating the referendum to which these Constitutional Amendments must be subjected in accordance with Article 308 of the Constitution.

Article Four: (new)

Once the Electoral Tribunal has issued a declaration of approval of these Constitutional Amendments, to be decided in a referendum, the Executive Branch will have 60 days to issue a promulgation as indicated in Article 308 and draft a single text that will include the non-amended provisions of the current Constitution and the norms of this legislative act.

For the Government, Justice and Constitutional Affairs Commission

Honorable Legislator Jose Antonio Sossa Rodriguez, president

Honorable Legislator Librado Montenegro, vice president

Honorable Legislator Aurelio Alba, secretary

Honorable Legislator Raul Ossa, member of the commission.

Crusade Leader on Proposed Amendments

PA2706004590 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish
22 Jun 90 p 27-A

[Report by Zoila Rodriguez Jovane]

[Text] Attorney Tomas Herrera, leader of the Civic Crusade and law professor, has said that the constitutional amendments that the Executive Branch submitted to the Assembly are "insufficient and have not been properly consulted on."

The amendments to the Constitution, which were announced by President Guillermo Endara on 1 March during the installation of a legislative session, contain 46 points out of a total of 60 proposed by a special commission established by the Executive Branch.

Herrera pointed out that some constitutional experts have presented formal and in-depth assessments accusing the current government of trying to call a "referendum" on the constitutional amendments to obtain approval for the government to present itself abroad as representatives who enjoy the people's support. "They will make a mistake if they do so," Herrera added.

As for the options that he would propose as a legal expert, the attorney said that the "dynamics of the social process" will in the end determine whether the people accept the amendments or demand that a constituent assembly be established.

Commenting on a possible constituent assembly, Herrera said that if it were established, the government would have to declare itself "provisional," and in his opinion, this would "not be advisable."

He explained that after all that the people have gone through, the possibility of having a provisional government would not satisfy their needs or those of an economy that requires stability to recover from the trauma of two decades of a military regime.

Herrera pointed out that in establishing a constituent assembly, groups to propose candidates, who should preferably be independent, would be needed, and the Civic Crusade, in its capacity as a civic organization, would request the opportunity to participate independently in the assembly as members.

"We are facing two main problems: First, constitutional amendments proposed by the Executive Branch that contain certain points are not completely satisfactory and are irrelevant issues that satisfy personal interests [tienen nombre propio] and not national problems."

"Second, many people believe that the government was subjected to a plesbicate on 7 May [1989], because there was no other option, and that this political foundation is what is under discussion."

As an example of the first problem, Herrera mentioned a provision pertaining to the legalization of the "status of

minors adopted abroad by Panamanian nationals, which according to his opinion, is not a calling of national urgency that warrants its inclusion in constitutional amendments.

"These amendments satisfy personal interests [tiene nombre propio] and are aimed at solving someone's problems," Herrera said.

When asked to give his opinion about the Civic Crusade's stand on the possibility that the government will establish a constituent assembly instead of making constitutional amendments, which are described by certain groups as "patches," Herrera said that, as a group, the crusade has not yet adopted a specific position as to what would be most advisable for the country.

The crusade leader, who has criticized the government harshly on several occasions, said that opinions about justice, preservation of sovereignty, and the economic situation must be aired. Also, he said that solutions to problems such as unemployment must be demanded.

The crusade's spokesman criticized the "political glut-tony" that has prevailed in the assignment of positions and warned that the current administration is repeating vices of the past that we thought had been overcome "especially when it comes to doing or not doing things in keeping with political party criteria."

"What criteria has been followed in appointing certain officials? Strict partisan criteria that does not take into account what is more advisable for the country," he answered.

Herrera said that one of the most serious cases in the minds of the people is the late removal of Electoral Tribunal President Yolanda Pulice de Rodriguez and other high-ranking officials.

He denounced that this attitude was strictly in keeping with partisan policy and without regard to the moral values that should guide Panamanian justice.

"They were able to remove the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice in 24 hours, so why could they not do the same with those of the Electoral Tribunal?" Herrera asked.

"They left people there who were involved in the 1984 and 1989 electoral fraud so that they could make the evidence disappear."

"If there are still any documents that link them to these cases of fraud, on top of everything else they are idiots," he added.

Herrera noted that Panamanians do not want a political crisis that would result in a disruption of institutional order because that would not be good for the country. However, Panamanians do demand that the moral commitments made to them be fulfilled.

Regarding the application of justice, Herrera expressed skepticism about the credibility of the attorney general.

"We have an Attorney General's Office that is weak because Rogelio Cruz has been the subject of heated discussions at the Legislative Assembly."

Herrera added that this imposes a double task on Cruz "because now he not only has to be what he has to be, but appear to be what he is."

He stated that the case of the death of Marco Rodriguez Justines and, later, the conflictive case of former Prosecutor Rodrigo Miranda disappoint the people.

Miranda publicly reported the possible involvement of the director of the Judicial Technical Police in the killing of the Rodriguez Justines child and accused Attorney General Rogelio Cruz of a coverup.

Asked about the specific judicial procedure that the attorney general must follow, Herrera explained that the Supreme Court, which is handling the case, does not have the capacity to investigate—it can only determine if the attorney general should be tried.

He added that the assistant attorney general, who falls into the same category, would have to conduct the investigations in this case. However, Cruz would first have to disqualify himself as the attorney general.

As for the performance of the assistant attorney general, Herrera noted that it is expected that the aforementioned official will act within a legal-technical, rather than political framework.

"If I were Cruz, I would temporarily leave office to clear any doubts," Herrera remarked.

Making a general evaluation of the application of justice, Herrera said that there is a feeling of "frustration" and "doubt" among a people who want the weight of the law to fall on those who carried out the oppression.

Regarding the duty of the judicial branch, the Civic Crusade leader cautioned that it is virtually impossible to solve all the cases in view of the limitations in the material and human resources.

"I understand that there are at least 7,000 penal cases that are unresolved. In addition, 4,000 suits were filed after 20 December, without taking into account criminal suits. Therefore, there is a total figure of more than 11,000 trials that are pending."

In addition to this, there are only 20 penal judges throughout the country to hear these cases. Eight of these judges hear cases in Panama City where there is the largest number of judicial problems that remain unresolved.

"I wish they were distributed equitably."

Herrera said that the government should increase the judicial budget and make more appointments. However,

he criticized the Attorney General's Office for not conducting a thorough review of its officials on time.

Referring to the work of the Legislative Assembly, Herrera maintained that "it is the usual legislative work."

"The legislative branch wastes its time discussing trivialities and playing into the hands of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party]."

"Then the legislators play this role happily because they think that they are fulfilling a duty for the fatherland," he said.

Herrera criticized: "They are doing nothing with the little practical sense they have; the real problems are overwhelming and demand immediate results."

He emphasized the serious waste of time involved in declaring themselves in permanent session to discuss "whether they take down a bulletin board, when all they have to do is take it down and that is it."

To this, he added the useless debate to determine what to do with the 11 October holiday.

Concerning the argument used by the legislators who say that they are only empowered to issue ordinary laws and that they cannot act in other spheres of the nation's life, Herrera refuted this argument, indicating that based on the law, the legislators are empowered to introduce ordinary, as well as organic laws.

"Individually, legislators can introduce ordinary laws and through the standing committees, they can introduce organic laws....they do not want to work, they are looking for excuses."

"The difference between the words legislator and deputy is just semantics."

Regarding the existence of the 510 corregimiento representatives and the possibility of eliminating that assembly, Herrera believes such an elimination "would be very good."

"It would save us a lot of money paid to useless people."

He added that with few exceptions, "no one notices their presence" because they are not known.

According to Herrera, one of the objectives of the commission appointed by the Civic Crusade to study the establishment of the national police is to provide the government with practical suggestions.

Herrera stressed that for this purpose, they have invited a number of European experts in this field, because although the intentions of the Salvadoran and Argentine Governments are good, perhaps they are not the best examples to issue an opinion on the Panamanian Public Force.

He said that the government has not made known the organizational chart of the current Public Force. "The

government has not announced how its members are distributed or in what areas they are posted, or explained the chain of command...."

"I personally have doubts about the figures that have been released which say that there are three shifts and that in each shift there are 2,560 Public Force members. They want to make us believe that figure when there are really 15,000 members. We are not told into what components they are divided: soldiers, National Air Service, Naval Service....," he added.

Mentioning a decrease in the government's reaction to criticism of matters dealing with the establishment of the Public Force, the lawyer indicated that "there has been less reaction to criticism."

"They had thin skin. They are now handling this with a different attitude. They had simply wanted to impose their views without permitting anyone to discuss it."

Herrera also briefly referred to Panama's relations with the United States, stating that the government and the Foreign Ministry should coordinate their efforts.

"After the euphoria of the military intervention, it is time that Panamanians, particularly the government, show they have a personality that does not date back just to 20 December, but hundreds of years," he added.

Herrera said that the government needs to work in a coordinated manner. "The president should not do one thing while the foreign minister does another, as has already occurred."

"...and we should not have the case of the foreign minister ignoring what the president decides in the area of foreign relations."

He also said it is essential that current practices or interpretations be stopped. "A governor should not have to think of calling a Southern Command colonel to get a bridge repaired."

"We Panamanians are going to have to see how we are going to resolve our problems without waiting for aid or alms to solve them," he concluded.

PRD Rejects Proposed Constitutional Amendments

PA2606164590 Panama City Radio KW Continente
in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Displaying political steadfastness, the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] has rejected the constitutional amendments proposed by the executive branch to the Legislative Assembly and has decided not to participate in any forum in which the amendments are to be officially discussed.

Station Clamors for Respect From Cuba, Libya

PA2706140990 Panama City Radio KW Continente
in Spanish 1228 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "Fidel Castro Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] The entire world can witness the interested and opportunistic support that many governments—out of fear, complicity, simple indulgence, or indifference toward Panama's fate—gave Manuel Antonio Noriega's narcodictatorship even though the brutality and corruption of the governments that he imposed were evident.

There were many governments that collaborated with the beast. However, two of them went farther in their criminal collusion, not only by supporting and acting in complicity with him so he could perpetrate his abuses, but by giving arms to the military and training the Dignity Battalions and Codepadi's [Committees for the Defense of the Homeland and Dignity] to assassinate Panamanians—which these organizations did. The two governments we are referring to are Libya and Cuba, which contributed with mercenaries from their own armies who personally participated in the massacres that took place in our homeland. It is no secret that the

majority of the bodyguards and paid killers who accompanied and protected Noriega were Libyan and Cuban soldiers, including several women.

When the dictatorship toppled, the Libyan diplomatic mission took a consistent and composed stand while the Cuban embassy was aggressive and belligerent. The Cuban embassy purposely opened its doors wide to make it easier for the dictatorship's criminal followers—who were trying to evade justice—to escape. Later when this country was fully engaged in removing the trash of Noriega's dictatorship, the Libyan Government was reserved and tactful and did not provoke tension and conflict with Panama. Cuba, however, has not ceased its constant aggression at every international organization and forum, either through the corrupt voices of its diplomatic representatives or the dirty, foul-smelling utterances of tyrant Castro.

In view of this intolerable Castro-communist aggression, we, as the expounders of a serious, honest, and responsible current of public opinion, want to demand from the Endara government a more definitive and conclusive stand, consistent with the aspirations and determination of a people who want the government to stop tolerating Castro's humiliations and offenses against the homeland's dignity and our democratic institutions.

Argentina

Cavallo on President Bush's Trade Initiatives

PY2806024690 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
0130 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (TELAM)—U.S. President George Bush today announced three initiatives that "greatly encourage the policy we are following in Argentina." The U.S. President has suggested opening a free trade area between Tierra del Fuego and Alaska, creating an investment fund for Latin America, and implementing environmental recovery programs that will allow the reduction of the foreign debt.

This was reported by Argentine Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo from New York during a telephone conversation with TELAM, before departing—at 1040 Argentine time—for Brussels, where he will attend a GATT meeting, among other activities.

The Argentine foreign minister was referring to the speech given this afternoon by the U.S. President before a group of Latin American and Caribbean ambassadors at the White House. Bush announced the creation of an economic plan drawn up "by a working group over the past three months."

Although the plans "are not specifically aimed" at Argentina, Minister Cavallo said, they refer to "U.S. relations with Latin American countries," and it aims "to increase trade, just as we are doing in the southern cone."

Cavallo said that in the field of trade, Bush suggested "beginning talks to establish a free trade area on a continental scale between Tierra del Fuego and Alaska," adding that "the talks should begin with the groups of countries that are organized among themselves for free trade."

As for foreign investment in Latin America, Bush "suggests creating a fund that will be administered by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and to which the U.S. Government will make a large contribution," Cavallo reported.

"Japan and Europe are invited to contribute to this fund in order to help those countries which will modify [passage indistinct] their public companies," the foreign minister added.

Cavallo then reported that the third U.S. proposal, which he called "debt in exchange for nature," promotes the "reduction" of the Latin American countries' debt by connecting it to "programs for the recovery of the environment and the preservation of nature."

Cavallo said: "Argentina can and wants to implement these programs to preserve all of its natural resources." He added: "This will enable us to effect a major reduction of our debt while doing something that will greatly

benefit us and mankind, that is, to work for the preservation of the environment."

Cavallo noted that the U.S. President's speech "is a denial at the highest level of widespread comments that circulated in Buenos Aires in the wake of remarks made by Elliott Abrams," former assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs. In a recent visit to our country, Abrams stated that "the United States will not pay any attention to South America," Cavallo added.

Cavallo added: "We are now hearing an altogether different position from President Bush, that is, that the United States attaches great significance to its relations with Latin America, especially with South America. They want to promote trade and investment, and they want to help us solve our debt problem."

"This supports all that we have been doing in Argentina, because every part seems to have been written while keeping in mind precisely what the Argentine Government has been doing," Cavallo added.

Commenting on a meeting he held with U.S. bankers, Cavallo stated that the privatizations concluded this week—that of the National Telecommunications Enterprise [Entel] and of the national road system—"have made a very good impression in New York business and financial circles." He added: "This has persuaded them that Argentina is working very seriously in the area of privatization."

Cavallo concluded by stating that these circles have expressed "interest in investing in privatization programs." He made it clear that although his visit was not designed to carry out specific negotiations, he was able to ascertain that there is interest in investing in petroleum and gas pipeline projects, among others.

President Menem Dedicates Project, Starts Reactor

PY2706231390 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1922 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem has said that the nuclear industry is an "important source of income" for the country. He stressed that the United States has not imposed "any limitations" in this area. He added that "for the time being" Argentina will not modify its traditional position of opposing the ratification of the nonproliferation agreements.

Menem said this during the visit he paid today to the Ezeiza Nuclear Center where he dedicated the Celca (hot cells) project, the first in Latin America and the Southern Cone. He also started the RA 3 reactor, which produces radioisotopes. This reactor was idle for more than two years while its core was modified.

It has been reported that these two achievements represent an important saving in foreign currency. Radioisotopes have been imported since February 1988 at a cost of \$1 million per year. The new hot cells will mean that

radioactive elements can be analyzed in the country and it will now be possible to maintain surveillance of the reactors. The reactor is located in the Atucha I nuclear plant and was built in Germany at a cost of \$1.8 million.

Menem went by helicopter to the Ezeiza Nuclear Center where he arrived at 1100. He headed for the Celca laboratory where he dedicated the project. From the RA 3 reactor control unit he started the 5-megawatt reactor. He finally toured the facilities of the Argentine Nuclear Fuel Corporation, Inc. [Conuar], and addressed the 1,200 employees. The Conuar facilities are located in a 840-hectare property near the international airport.

In an unscheduled news conference, Menem said that these achievements show "the technological and scientific progress reached by our country in the area of nuclear development." He pointed out that the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] "produces for the country and exports reactors and materials to benefit other countries."

Menem commented on some political matters and other current issues before referring to the conclusion of the Atucha I nuclear plant. He said: "This matter is included in our projects, but we should first solve the critical situation in the country." Asked about reports on the possible privatization of the third Argentine nuclear plant, Menem said: "This is just a rumor."

Menem was accompanied by Defense Minister Humberto Romero; Secretary General of the Presidency Alberto Kohan; CNEA Chairman Manuel Mondino; Secretary for Technical and Scientific Affairs Raul Matera; Enrique Candiotti, the Foreign Ministry director for strategic matters; Miguel Nacul, the head of the Chamber of Deputies Science and Technology Commission; and authorities of the military, civilian, and religious sectors.

Addressing the Conuar employees, Mondino pointed out that progress has been made despite the economic problems. He stressed "the effort, the work, and the solidarity of the personnel." He added that the CNEA has opened its doors to the "community so that the people can be aware that we have secure and reliable facilities." He said that "the main defenders of the ecology" are the members of the nuclear organization.

National Telephone Company Bids Announced

PY2706230290 Buenos Aires *Buenos Aires Herald* in English 26 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Three international consortia yesterday answered the government's invitation to buy 60 percent of the ailing national telephone network with the groups led by Spain's Telefonica and the U.S. Bell Atlantic sharing the privatization's spoils.

The bids, which will be formally accepted tomorrow and will reduce the country's 62 billion dollar debt by more than eight percent, ended weeks of speculation about the

controversial sell-off's failure after four of the original seven groups dropped out of the race.

The highest bids for both the northern and the southern regions into which the country is to be divided were made by Telefonica. But in the terms of sale, one group could only operate both areas if no other bidder agreed to upgrade its offer for the area least preferred by the highest bidder.

When Telefonica chose the southern zone, Bell Atlantic, the second highest bidder for the northern zone, agreed to match Telefonica's initial bid and so became its new operator.

For the southern zone, which also includes half of Buenos Aires, Telefonica and its partners of Citicorp and the Techint holding Inversoras Catalinas will now pay 114 million dollars as a cash base price and 2.72 billion dollars in nominal value debt papers.

Bell Atlantic together with Manufacturers Hannover, Cititel, Blaston Trading and Welbers Insua, meanwhile, will pay 100 million dollars as the cash base price for the northern zone together with 2.308 billion dollars in face-value foreign debt.

*** Cafiero Reportedly Runs Intelligence Apparatus**

90SM0138A Buenos Aires *LA PRENSA* in Spanish 31 May 90 p 9

[Report by Carlos Manuel Acuna]

[Text] At this point it is practically public knowledge that the internal differences among the Justicialists are moving toward positions that could be explosive. To tell the truth, however, there have already been explosions that have not been exactly minor, making it obvious that there are two quite distinct points of view: that of the Casa Rosada and that of La Plata.

As tends to be the case in these situations, new developments are cloaked in euphemisms, nervous smiles trying to conceal what is actually happening behind closed doors, and phrases aimed at bridging the schisms and rifts that are growing ever wider.

Of course, no one involved, except for minor spokesmen, will come out in public and throw stones, much less announce the inevitable ruptures.

Moreover, close analysis of the steps taken by President Menem reveals that he has tried at all times to calm anxieties and smooth ruffled feathers. But those who are following the problem closely feel that this attitude cannot be maintained for very long, and that things are bound to come unraveled relatively soon.

Naturally, a date that may be pivotal in this process is 5 August, after the votes are counted in the plebiscite to amend nearly half the articles of the constitution of the Buenos Aires Province. If the no vote wins, it will have to be interpreted as a reaction against the reelection of

Governor Antonio Cafiero, among other things. As a result, either Cafiero will have to begin a quick period of ostracism after his term is over, or he will have to forge an alliance with the sectors that are still following Alfonsín at that time, in an effort to throw together an opposition front defined as "social democratic."

Hence the additional importance of the constitutional reform plebiscite, aside from the much-disputed ideological and instrumental aspects of the new text that is being put to a largely ignorant electorate without further explanation.

Police Surveys

As can be seen, much is at stake. Thus the rally, last Saturday in Lanús, presided over by Vice President Eduardo Duhalde and the head of the Chamber of Deputies, Alberto Pierri, takes on a significance that goes far beyond the anecdotal fact that they were able to attract several thousand sympathizers. In contrast, the other internal factions with Cafiero at the helm, and in the absence of Carlos Menem, barely managed to marshal a few leaders to come to Mar del Plata at the same time, even with the promise of comfortable hotel accommodations. Now that the political and recreational festivities are over, these officials are turning their attention to the caudillos and leaders of Greater Buenos Aires where Cafiero still has hopes for 5 August.

Indeed, sources familiar with the internal workings of the Buenos Aires government claim that the governor has mounted an apparatus to conduct public opinion surveys so that he will know which way the wind is blowing, and also to draft optimistic reports that will sway the voters in his favor.

The interesting thing is that there was no shortage of officials assigned to determine the professional qualifications of the pollsters. This gave him a nasty surprise when he was unable to find the companies specializing in these matters at the addresses provided.

Our sources tell us that after some effort, the worried student of the political trends of La Plata reached the conclusion that the pollsters he was looking for were provincial policemen whose work was and is supervised by important individuals in the world of security.

Retired Military Officers

Apparently, this fact did not go unnoticed in other spheres of political power—the Casa Rosada, for example—where the same poll-taking structure is reportedly operating. These activities are equally specific, but they are more oriented toward intelligence of all types. In other words, the government of Buenos Aires actually has a police team set up to take the pulse of the population albeit under the guise of professionals of sociology who always obtain encouraging results that must be publicized with their infectious persuasiveness. Another section of the same team is rumored to be looking into what is going on in the main spheres of the

central government, and even in non-government political sectors such as the Radical Civic Union (UCR), for example.

Copies of reports on the conclusions of these latter studies are being distributed to the offices of main figures of the former ruling party, it is said, or to individuals still holding elective office who are openly sympathetic to Cafiero. Incidentally, Cafiero pays for his radio and television programs to develop his own propaganda.

Going into further detail, sources say that about 18 people are carrying out these intelligence tasks. They usually go through offices at the Domestic Security Directorate which has its headquarters in the Casa Rosada. All of this makes it clear how the pieces are being moved around on the complex and dynamic political gameboard. It is so complex, in fact, that the chief of these spies is reportedly a retired colonel.

Furthermore, all of this activity was supposedly included in a detailed scenario that contained the names of several army officers who had been forced to leave the service when they were still holding intermediate ranks. They were cashiered during the time when Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri was commander in chief, in an incident that went relatively unnoticed. It did, however, have significant ideological ramifications for many of those who were disciplined in that manner.

It may be recalled that this was the so-called "33 Uruguayans" case. The men in question were subsequently vindicated by the Alfonsín government, although not all of them have fond memories of that political era, for obvious moral and ethical reasons.

Another Plan?

Now, in addition to what we have just reported, which does not cover all that is going on in connection with the intelligence and propaganda apparatus set up by the Cafiero people, there is another matter that had been somewhat diluted by the passage of time.

Nevertheless, we must recognize that given the components of this gameboard, all of the pieces, past and present, fit together perfectly. Ideology appears to be a dynamic backdrop to this game, and the sensitivities are not only justified, but are becoming more and more irritated every day.

What no one can understand is why Cafiero should want to have full and detailed reports on national opinion, when his only visible objective is to keep his head above the political water as long as possible so that he can survive, but within the confines of Buenos Aires Province. Or is there another plan on the drawing board, in case the constitutional reform is voted down and he loses his chances for reelection?

Bolivia

Iturralde on Antidrug Battle, Military's Role

PY2706172590 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde said yesterday that by the year 2000 coca and cocaine production may represent over 30 percent of Bolivia's GDP and over 40 percent of its national exports. Iturralde warned that these alarming figures show that Bolivians may find themselves at a critical crossroads at the beginning of the next century.

The foreign minister pointed out that the government has decided to assume its responsibilities and undertake an all-out war against drug trafficking and that all national sectors must combine their efforts to achieve this objective. Iturralde said that it is important to establish proper mechanisms and to safeguard necessary resources. The Bolivian proposal on coca replacement programs, he said, is in line with this objective, with the need to safeguard the success of drug control programs, and with the need to protect peasants from the political, social, and economic aggression surrounding the narco-trafficking process.

Foreign Minister Iturralde said it is not enough to undertake the battle against drugs but also to plan the methods and means necessary to wage the battle. He reasserted that Law 1008 properly foresees the eventual participation of the Armed Forces in the struggle against drug trafficking. Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde said that the government has arranged the training and equipping of certain Armed Forces units so that they may supply timely and effective support in the struggle against drug trafficking if police organizations are ever defeated by traffickers. Iturralde concluded by saying that the battle against drug trafficking must be a whole-hearted effort.

Capobianco Comments

PY2806015890 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco said he agrees with Foreign Minister Iturralde's statements regarding the impact of coca production on the national economy. Iturralde had said that by the year 2000 coca production might represent more than 40 percent of national exports.

Capobianco said that the information supplied by the president of CONALID [National Council Against Drug Abuse and Illegal Drug Trafficking] is no news, since it is a fact that cocaine production and trafficking is a multimillion dollar business that favors criminals, to the detriment of the national economy.

[Begin Capobianco recording, in progress] ...the middlemen, as always. I am under the impression that cocaine production centers are the ones that make the

least money. This is logical because all intermediary structures are, perhaps, the ones who must make the greatest investment and run all the risks. However, we are speaking of many millions of dollars, that is, a multimillion dollar business. That is why the people involved in this business run the risks they do. That is why the international community is so worried and treats this scourge of humanity as one of the greatest challenges of modern times. [end recording]

By repeating the Bolivian theory of coca in exchange for development, the interior minister reiterated that, under the principle of shared responsibility, Bolivia must be aided by the international community to combat drug trafficking in the fields of interdiction, prevention, and alternative development.

Capobianco also referred to the report he periodically delivers to the president of the Republic. He said that fortunately, the national social and political situation is absolutely normal.

Ormachea Defines Presence of U.S. Troops

PY2706224590 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Defense Minister Hector Ormachea has said that the participation of foreign troops in the struggle against drug trafficking will not be allowed. The defense minister explained during a news conference that several U.S. military groups will soon arrive in Bolivia. The first U.S. military group will work on leveling the Pati Pati Hill. The second U.S. military group will arrive in Bolivia within the framework of Annex 3, that was signed with the United States, and this group will carry out civic and educational activities.

[Begin Ormachea recording] The U.S. military officers will at best participate in training activities, that is technical training. This will be the extent of their participation. I would like to reassert that we will not under any circumstance allow the participation of foreign troops in the so-called struggle against drug trafficking, be they from the United States or from anywhere else. [end recording]

Ormachea also said that two committees are already working on the classification of the arms that will be donated by the United States. The first committee is classifying the arms to be allocated to the Army and Navy. He said there are no problems in this regard because this materiel is currently in use in the United States which means we are not dealing with obsolete materiel. Our only request is that the materiel is in good condition.

The second committee is headed by the Aeronautics Ministry, and Defense Minister Ormachea declined to comment in this regard because he alleges that he knows nothing about planes [sentence as heard].

Commentary Notes Role of International Drug Aid

PY2706173590 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Unattributed station commentary]

[Text] Without a doubt, the International Day of the Struggle Against Drug Trafficking—commemorated yesterday throughout the world and particularly in Bolivia—was an important event.

During a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry that was attended by the president, it was noted that Bolivia is involved in a harsh and difficult task that is necessary to safeguard the well-being of humanity. Although there are several obstacles to achieving a greater dynamism, Bolivia is one of the countries most identified with the need to fulfill the programs and objectives in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde noted in a speech the importance of international aid and the participation of the international community in the issue. It will be difficult to achieve progress in our struggle if the international community does not assume its proper role. The problem will continue to exist or even become worse if some governments continue to insist only on the need to eradicate the scourge in producing countries.

It is important for Bolivia to put greater pressure on the international community based on the work that it has carried out and the responsibility it has assumed in this issue over the last few years. It is important to enforce the Geneva Convention and to hold meetings that will result in agreements between producing and consuming countries.

For some countries, the struggle against drug trafficking must cease to be mere theory and become a reality, a reality we hope takes hold in the near future.

Correction to Minister Criticizes Strategy

PY2706184690

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Minister Criticizes SELA Strategy on Debt," published in the 27 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 38:

Column one, second paragraph, second sentence make read: ...debt decreased from \$4.071 billion in 1988 to \$3.476 billion in May 1990,.... (changing "million" to "billion")

Column two, second paragraph, first sentence make read: ...the debt from \$429 million to \$276 million [figures as received], the equivalent of.... (adding editorial note)

Same paragraph, second sentence make read: ...also reduced from \$2.213 billion to \$1.699 billion between December 1988 and May 1990, while the multilateral

debt increased from \$1.429 billion to \$1.501 billion. [new graf] Bolivia has also.... (changing "million" to "billion")

Brazil

President Collor To Visit Argentina 5 July

PY2806005690 Brasilia Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] President Fernando Collor will travel to Argentina on 5 July. He will talk with President Carlos Menem about Latin American integration. The trip has yet not been officially confirmed, but Planalto Palace and Itamaraty officials are preparing the visit's schedule. Brazil and Argentina want to create a free trade zone of the entire Latin American continent.

Presidents Fernando Collor and Carlos Menem will also discuss the agreements signed on the construction of an international bridge linking Sao Borja, Rio Grande do Sul State, with Santo Tome, Argentina.

In the opinion of Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek, President Collor's trip to Argentina will enhance Latin American integration.

[Begin Rezek recording, in progress]...mainly enhancing our relations with our Latin American neighbors, it is necessary to weigh the idea that Latin American integration is no longer a dream that never comes close to becoming true. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Departs 27 Jun on European Tour

PY2806032290 Brasilia Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek traveled today to Europe. There, he will meet with his counterparts from France, Italy, and Portugal. In France, Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek will be received by the prime minister, the person in charge of Latin American affairs, and the administrative reform minister.

Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek reported that, during his tour, he intends to talk about the political changes in Europe, Brazilian access to high technologies, the environment, the relations between the European continent and Latin America, and the nuclear issue.

Regarding the nuclear issue, Foreign Minister Rezek intends to commit the French to not using any nuclear device in Latin America. Notwithstanding, there is the Tlatelolco Treaty, banning the use of nuclear devices in Latin America, although it has yet not been signed by Paris, Buenos Aires, and Havana precisely because of their points of view.

Regarding the environment, Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek will carry with him arguments demonstrating that Brazil must no longer be viewed as a predator of nature.

Rezek also reported that he will make arrangements for Portuguese President Mario Soares to visit Brazil in late 1990 or early 1991.

The foreign minister is accompanied by Ambassador Jose Nogueira, Rezek's office chief.

Businessmen Welcome New Industrial Policy

PY2706034890 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] The new industrial policy will pull Brazil out of the backwardness of the past 10 years, allowing national industry to compete on an equal footing in the international market. This is the opinion of businessmen, who enthusiastically welcomed the new policy.

[Luiz Carlos Mandelli, of the Rio Grande do Sul Industrial Federation] *I believe this is actually a shock of competitiveness. These measures will put the Brazilian industry on a competitive basis.*

[Pratini de Moraes, of the Foreign Trade Association] *I believe that the measures are positive, and that they reflect the wishes of the Brazilian business sector that is engaged in the program of modernization of our country.*

[Hermann Weber, of the Brazilian-German Chamber of Commerce] *When the market becomes competitive, all industries have to improve their products, and they do all in their power to reduce prices. As a conservative estimate, I believe that in three or four months the price of clothing will drop by approximately 20 percent.*

FIESP Board Comments

PY2706132090 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] In Sao Paulo, the board of the FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries] has received with satisfaction the new industrial policy released by Economy Minister Zelia Cardoso de Mello.

FIESP President Mario Amato praised the creation of work groups to discuss the different points of the new industrial policy and stressed the government's concern in imposing gradual and positive changes within the industries.

Amato explained the common points existing between the policy adopted by the government and that which is embraced by FIESP, such as the quest for greater productivity, international competitiveness, and a liberalization of the economy.

Government Cools Sales Pitch on Saudi Tank Deal

PY2706134090 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE
SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 90 p A-8

[By special correspondent "RL" in Brasilia]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has counseled Secretary for Strategic Affairs Pedro Paulo Leone Ramos not to lead any type of mission to Saudi Arabia with the intention of inducing the Saudis to purchase the Brazilian Osorio tank, which is manufactured by the Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] firm of Sao Paulo.

Itamaraty believes that a trip by Leone Ramos will not help to pull off the deal. When President Fernando Collor telephoned King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in May to ask for a solution to the Osorio deal, a Riyadh (the Saudi capital) television station broadcast the conversation, reporting only that they had talked about trade matters. Engesa is currently going through bankruptcy proceedings; it is counting on the sale of the Osorio to avoid a shutdown. [passage omitted]

Armed Forces Role in Antidrug Fight Discussed

PY2706131690 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 26 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] Brasilia—The Armed Forces do not have any type of plan to combat drug trafficking within the country. The Air Force currently limits itself to providing planes and pilots for operations carried out by the Federal Police. At the beginning of May the Army provided some troops for a joint operation with the Federal Police in which clandestine airstrips at a gold-prospecting site were destroyed after it was discovered that they were being used by drug traffickers.

The military has explained that the Constitution does not permit the use of the Army in the fight against drug trafficking, as this is a specific function of the Federal Police. Article 144 of the Constitution establishes that it is the Federal Police's exclusive duty to "prevent and repress the illegal traffic of drugs."

Despite constitutional limitations, the Armed Forces do act jointly with the Federal Police in the fight against drug trafficking when requested.

Para Reportedly New Drug Outlet for Europe

PY2706231890 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 26 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] Brasilia — In addition to confirming that there has been a substantial increase in the trafficking of Bolivian cocaine through Brazil, a special article published by O GLOBO on 24 June says that this year alone

400 tons of drugs controlled by the Medellin and Cali cartels have entered the country. Federal Police have emphasized that Para is already considered the newest state being used as a drug route. To confirm this, Federal Police reported that 40 days ago two Brazilians and a Colombian were arrested in the Dutch port of Rotterdam with 140 kg of cocaine that was hidden in a cargo of cocoa. The cocaine was loaded in the port of Belem and it inaugurated a new route for the traffickers. Up to that time the cocaine left the north in barrels of palm oil.

According to Police Inspector Marco Antonio Cavaleiro of the Drug Repression Division (DRE), the lack of resources for permanent police operations has made the criminals more audacious. "The activity is not repressed permanently and it is extremely lucrative," the inspector said, indicating that there has been an increase in the production and consumption of the drug in the northern region, especially in Para State.

Within the Federal Police there are no special incentives for the police who go to work in high risk areas such as Corumba (MS) [Mato Grosso do Sul State], which is considered to be the drug capital of Brazil and the point of entry for the basic cocaine paste that is produced in Bolivia.

The lack of money is the main problem in fighting drug trafficking. A special 50-man antidrug operation costs approximately two million cruzeiros. According to the DRE inspector, if the Federal Police carried out permanent operations with sufficient men in the critical areas there would be no need for these special operations

Despite the fact that he agrees about the seriousness of the situation, another DRE inspector also points out the interest of the DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) [three preceding words in English] in disseminating news regarding the actions of the Colombian cartels in Brazil. The inspector indicated that the DEA likes that and he pointed out the 24 June GLOBO article on the increase of production and trafficking in Brazil. What the Americans really want is to put their Army in Brazil to combat drug trafficking, as they did in Colombia and Bolivia.

Planalto Palace does not want to comment on the increase in production and trafficking in Brazil. At the Justice Ministry, Esther Kosowski, the new president of the Federal Drug Council (Confen), up until yesterday was still trying to find a place to work. "The council does not have anywhere to settle in," she complained.

Kosowski finally got a temporary office in the Administrative Secretariat to at least receive Eduardo Gutierrez, the UN representative in Brazil, today. The Confen president has said that she is going to start her task from the ground up. The organization is charged with preventing drug consumption.

Chile

PDC Terms Army, Congressmen Meeting Positive

PY2706222990 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has termed the meeting between the Army and a group of congressmen as positive. PDC President Andres Zaldivar and Vice President Gutenberg Martinez have said that no one should be afraid of holding a dialogue, and that it is good for the civilian sector and the military to exchange positions. They considered, however, inconvenient the invitation [not further specified] made to certain blocks in Congress, especially to the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies Defense Commissions.

Zaldivar and Martinez has also assessed the performance of the National Board. They reached the conclusion that the municipal elections are one of the priority tasks for the future. The PDC expects to obtain at least 35 percent of mayoral posts in these elections.

Attack on Carabineros Patrol Car; Bombings

PY2706190090 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Report by Oscar Benito Rebolledo from Mobile Unit 3]

[Excerpts] It has been a busy night and Carabineros and Investigative Police personnel have had a great deal to do. [passage omitted]

Last night, unidentified men riding in a taxi attacked a Carabineros patrol car from the 18th Carabineros Precinct in the Santa Julia slum in Macul District. The patrol car driver—Carabinero Jose Gonzalez Sepulveda—was shot in the attack, and he was later taken to the Carabineros Hospital.

It has been reported that there have been drops in voltage and blackouts from Tal Tal to Chiloe Island. The Fifth and Metropolitan Regions have also been affected by the same problem.

Bombs went off last night at the National Renewal headquarters at 4474 Central Station Street and at the Independent Democratic Union [UDI] headquarters at 8747 Sao Paulo Street. The two explosions caused some damage but there were no injuries. This is the second bombing this week at the UDI headquarters, where Congressman Patricio Medero has his office.

The Carabineros have reported that bomb explosions caused considerable damage to high-tension pylon number 16, which is located between Quilicura and Cerro Navia. They also reported that another bomb has gone off at a Mormon Temple, where it caused considerable damage. [passage omitted]

The Carabineros have reported that no one was arrested during a demonstration staged early last night by some

300 members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, who tried unsuccessfully to put out the freedom flame at the monument known as the Fatherland's Altar.

Union Warns Against Communist Control of CUT

*PY2806011890 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
2300 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] Raul Arevalo, secretary general of the Chilean Labor Central [Central de Trabajadores de Chile] has said that President Aylwin is committing the same mistake that the Popular Unity government made when it allowed its communist allies to control the grass-roots labor organizations.

[Begin Arevalo recording] The Central Labor Union [CUT] worked with the total support of the Coalition of Parties for Democracy, and now, according to the latest figures, we realize that once again the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has paved the way for the Marxists, who today are holding 18 executive posts within the CUT, while the PDC is only holding 16 posts.

Therefore, the future of PDC member Manuel Bustos as CUT president will be short, if the government does not exchange the CUT presidency for strategic posts in other organizations in which the Marxists participate. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Arevalo added that his organization rejects the proposal to eliminate the 11 September holiday, because it is a permanent symbol of what happened from 1970 to 1973, and it commemorates the country's effort to end a totalitarian system.

The Chilean Labor Central also said it agrees with the government regarding labor reforms. This labor union agrees with nearly all points of the labor reform draft bill, mainly on the need for naming a mediator when a strike lasts longer than 30 days, the elimination of collective bargaining in exchange for labor category bargaining in companies, and the modification of Article 155, Clause F, that authorizes unjustified dismissals.

MIR Leader Justifies Actions, Admits Errors

*PY2706193490 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile
Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Text] MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] leader Patricio Rivas has stated that his movement carried out more than 600 violent actions during the previous regime. He said these actions are morally justified, but that some errors were also made.

[Begin Rivas recording] I think the Carlos Urzua case was an error. It was a major political error, because there was no clear political objective. I think this action was taken due to confusing ideas regarding actions that should have been taken against the regime's military cadres. [end recording]

Rivas added that the Neltume case was not an error, because at that time it was necessary to form a guerrilla movement. Rivas made this statement upon challenging the right to a public debate on the violent actions that took place during the previous regime. He said that MIR actions were the consequence of the repression imposed by the previous regime. He added that resistance and rebellion are justified by that fact.

Rivas said that the MIR assumes the responsibility for the decisions they have adopted to resist the government, and that the people should have the final word about their actions. The MIR also urges the right to assume its moral and political responsibilities for the killings during that period.

Seafood Exchanged for Peruvian Coca Paste

*PY2706165890 Santiago LA TERCERA DE
LA HORA in Spanish 22 Jun 90 p 6*

[Report by Juan Carlos Poli]

[Text] Arica—The Narcotics Brigade of the Investigative Police is currently carrying out an intensive investigation after the discovery of a new cocaine trafficking system: The "exchange" of mussels for basic cocaine paste.

Inspector Nelson Navarro Reyes confirmed for LA TERCERA that this situation is taking place in the northern border region. Navarro Reyes indicated that although the situation causes concern due to the possible effects that could result, this new method of trafficking is currently not significant.

Navarro Reyes indicated that the investigation that is being carried out by his special group has established that this illegal and ingenious method has been in use for some months now and is centered on deals made on the high seas.

The inspector stated that the investigation has established that the operation is being directed by an international gang with roots in Tacna [Peru] and Arica. The Chilean members of this gang go from port to port in motor launches, buying large amounts of mussels at good prices.

After compiling a large cargo, they then make contact with the Peruvian narcs [narcos]. During the night they exchange the mussels for significant quantities of cocaine several miles out to sea, on the imaginary border between the two countries. The cocaine comes mainly from the Puno region in Peru.

The inspector indicated that it has been determined that a mussel-processing plant has recently been installed in Tacna. The mussels, which are fished illegally along the Chilean coast, are taken to this plant.

Navarro Reyes stressed that the situation is being carefully evaluated and combined operations with members of the Maritime Governorship are being carried out.

Valuable evidence has been obtained and there could be results within the next few days.

* Strains Between Government, Military Viewed

* Pinochet Registers Protest

90SM0122A Santiago HOY in Spanish
14-20 May 90 pp 16-17

[Article by Maria Irene Soto]

[Text] What will Pinochet do now? Although he failed to win the support of the other commanders, he did get an echo from the right, especially from RN [National Renewal].

Aylwin won. So did Pinochet. These were the assertions made by both sides at pulse-taking time, following the first clash between the president of the Republic and the commander in chief of the Army. It all depends on the viewer's perspective or on which side of the Alameda one is on, north or south.

At La Moneda, the feeling conveyed with a smile is that Aylwin "was O.K.," that he showed who was in charge, and that his responses were "brilliant, very characteristic of his style." They don't understand "why Pinochet, if he did not have Admiral Martinez Busch in his pocket, went and threw the gauntlet to the president." As one Palace source analyzes it: "Pinochet has only himself to blame. In the eyes of the Army, he had been offended and could have handled that situation. He made rounds to the commanders in chief, things did not go well, so he absented himself from the luncheon thus hoping to keep the rest of the commanders from siding with the president.

Part of this analysis is based on several errors the general is said to have made during his talk with Aylwin. It is said that, among other things, he questioned the dearth of information being transmitted to the Army regarding matters of vital concern to this institution such as the judicial reforms currently being debated in Congress. "We were not consulted," Pinochet charged.

"Obviously," Aylwin countered. "But how come? Each and every one of the meetings was attended by Armed Forces observers, including Brigadier General Fernando Torres Silva for the Army."

The pending question is: Why did Torres Silva not inform Pinochet?

In the Army too—on the south side of the Alameda—there was satisfaction. According to the evaluation, the commander in chief showed his strength to Aylwin, made him aware of his presence, and reminded him that it was not going to be easy to dig into the past.

Three Key Points

Actually, Pinochet succeeded in doing what he had intended to do: To acquaint the president with his

institution's dissatisfaction over three things. First, a de facto sense of isolation and of deadlocked relations with the defense minister, Patricio Rojas, culminating in a sense of almost complete isolation in terms of legislative matters. Second, the view that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is an attempt to put the Armed Forces on public trial, while, on the other hand, pardoning "terrorists." Third, its irritation because in Aylwin's 1 May speech in Parque O'Higgins, the Armed Forces saw what they felt as more of a candidate on the election campaign trail than a president of the Republic.

So much for what happened. What will follow remains to be seen.

For the moment, both sectors have tried to tone down alarmist views that are inevitably aired, some of them in public, like the one expressed by Senator-Elect Santiago Sinclair on Wednesday 9 May during the congressional session. He stated that "a political animosity exists toward the Armed Forces, the Army, and fundamentally, its commander in chief. (...) Let's not fan those coals nor start a fire of which we ourselves could be victims."

What "fire" could Santiago Sinclair have been referring to?

The answer to that question may be a source of worry at La Moneda. It is known that Pinochet has left Santiago, for the time being, to continue his vacation. But what will he do after that?

The next step is the worrisome one. In the worst case scenario this could be a way of alerting the troops [for a possible coup], in the manner of Aldo Rico in Argentina. The feeling on the right, however, is that this hypothesis is impossible. "Pinochet has an obligation to carry out his institutional role, and furthermore, he wishes to come to an understanding with Aylwin. He realizes that if he fails to do so he will have to 'go,'" explained one source to HOY.

Two Able Men

It is in this game of understandings and relations between the Army and the government that General Jorge Ballerino and Former Minister Carlos Caceres take on singular importance. Two key men, able politico-strategic operators sharing a very good rapport, and close right-wing party ties that are common knowledge.

Caceres demonstrated this publicly last week during a virtual public acclamation held in his honor by eminent public figures at the Club de la Union. The occasion for this homage: His retirement from government service and return to private life. They were all there: Leaders of RN and the UDI [Independent Democratic Union], former ministers, former officials of the previous administration, business leaders, and dignitaries of the political and economic right.

Symptomatic was the former interior minister's public acknowledgment of the new administration's attacks on and offensive treatment of the commander in chief.

"Countries are not built on accusations and value judgments of the past. Nor with calls for unity, but with concrete actions that enlist society in an effort that is common to each and every one. In this manner prospects for progress are forged instead of a sense of failure. The attitude of the governed and of those who govern must therefore be one of political moderation," said Caceres.

How do Caceres and Ballerino come into the picture?

First of all, as is known, the Politico-Strategic Advisory Committee, which is headed by Ballerino and which came into being on 11 March, with headquarters at Bandera 56, has borne its first results: the modeling of an approach to its relationship with the Aylwin administration over this 4-year period. The line of demarcation is said to be clearly drawn and uniform: between an Army that exercises its power as a group with veto authority in certain important areas—for example, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission—at one end of the spectrum, and one that, at the other end of the spectrum, could become a group with participation in the government—that is, with positions within key ministries, as was the case in Salvador Allende's administration, to which Allende appointed the commanders in chief.

RN Pinochet-ist?

If the theory were to hold true in practice, a venture in the purest Rambo style would be far removed from the realm of that which is possible. And the best outlet available to the commander in chief, who does not have the firm support of the rest of the commanders, would be to allow the gauntlet to be picked up by the right-wing parties.

Something of the sort has already taken place. As the advisers at La Moneda say, with a touch of surprise: "Pinochet-ism is gaining ground in RN." It was RN that unveiled its proposal on the human rights issue to Pinochet before delivering it to the government. Moreover, Andres Allamand himself was appointed as the medium for forwarding messages to the government. Why this turnabout? "We can't neglect our Pinochet-ist clientele," Allamand explained to the ruling party's appointed administration officials. In practice, the Armed Forces' unofficial channel was not the UDI, but rather RN. After all, this is the role they themselves have wanted to play.

Their aspirations, however, encountered difficulties in the form of a governmental decision. Agreement had already been reached at La Moneda not to negotiate with the Armed Forces through National Renewal because that would imply, first of all, disavowal of the authority over that sphere of government which properly belongs to the defense minister, Patricio Rojas. And secondly,

because the administration has no intention of conferring gratuitously on the RN a clean bill of health as a "democratic" institution.

If not RN, then who?

The logical channels seem to be Pinochet, Ballerino, Caceres, the government.

Although Caceres had no direct voice in the forming of the commission, his good relations with the Army are viewed in a positive light by administration officials, whose goodwill and trust, moreover, he also enjoys.

His work as a bridge has been essentially unofficial to date. In social get-togethers and informal meetings in the corridors he has operated as a prudent adviser, forewarning the new authorities of the reactions likely to be encountered in the Army following certain decisions.

In any case, a rapprochement appears urgent. The surly attitudes, ready frowns, the lack of attendance at certain functions, and the clipped and caustic conversations which take place when members of the Army run into one another are obvious to officials of the new administration. Perhaps they would prefer a tiny smile.

* Navy Concerns Noted

90SM0122B Santiago HOY in Spanish

14-20 May 90 pp 5-7

[Article by Alejandro Guillier]

[Excerpt] That the Navy has its own plans for reaching an entente with President Patricio Aylwin's administration is something that General Augusto Pinochet confirmed firsthand on Wednesday the 2nd, when he visited Valparaiso for a talk with Admiral Jorge Martinez Busch.

There, General Pinochet's proposal to lead a common front of the military institutions vis-a-vis the executive branch ran aground. Discouraged, he requested the meeting with the president that took place on Thursday the 3rd. By then, General Pinochet had decided not to attend the luncheon of Friday the 4th with the commanders in chief at La Moneda. He was alone.

What is the Navy's position?

Proud of its history, accustomed to deliberating behind closed doors and to responding with plans of its own, the corps of admirals has a definite plan: It will seek an understanding with the new administration in accordance with constitutional provisions. And it plans to assert its viewpoints, firmly and discreetly.

Despite those intentions, relations between the new administration and the Navy have not been smooth.

The reasons? Errors of style, lack of knowledge of the Navy's subculture and traditions. Be that as it may, the Admiralty has every intention of navigating through calm waters to arrive safely in port in 1994.

Faux Pas

EMPORCHI [Port Enterprise of Chile] and EMPREMAR [State Maritime Enterprise] were the only enterprises of their kind to survive the previous administration's privatization mania, thanks to the Navy. The Merchant Marine has strategic value in the defensive plans for the Chilean Sea. Admiral Jorge Martinez Busch has been stressing what he refers to as "sovereignty of the present." The idea is that the extensive Chilean Sea must be exploited, navigated, and defended by Chilean nationals. There is no point in having a territorial sea if those deriving its benefits are outside powers.

Martinez Busch advocates the need for a triangle between Punta Arenas, Isla de Pascua, and Arica, so that it can be exploited and protected by Chilean ships. He aspires also to creating a second—Polynesian—triangle: Isla de Pascua, Hawaii, and Auckland. Chile, the United States, and New Zealand must exploit these latitudes jointly. But Chile must define a broad-scale policy. And the state-owned EMPORCHI and EMPREMAR enterprises are keys to this concept. This is why the Navy disapproved of replacing those enterprises' technical staffs.

The incident between the Peruvian patrol boat Rio Ocona and the Chilean fishing vessel Bermuda II was another of several faux pas. Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma tried to minimize the occurrence by stating that border incidents of this type are frequent in the maritime zone of "vague delimitation." The telephone calls that crossed each other on the day following the incident took place at very high levels. And Martinez Busch discussed the matter with Silva Cimma. Although the incident did not attract much lay attention, it was highly charged with symbolism for the Navy. A visit of that type is the equivalent of a protest—an elegant, discreet, prudent one, but a protest all the same. Maps in hand, he gave the foreign minister a veritable lesson in "oceanic policy."

Without wishing to, the foreign minister had questioned Chile's maritime border. Chile's position is that its maritime borders are precisely defined: They are determined by parallels. And this is stipulated in Chile's present treaty with Peru. Peru's position is that the maritime border is a projection of the common border between the two countries. And Chile disagrees with it. In Chile's view, there are no vague border zones. Nor, for that matter, are incidents frequent in that area. It was at the southern end of the sea where such incidents occurred resulting in the Papal Mediation.

It also displeased the high naval command that the commander in chief had not been consulted on the new anti-terrorist law. The naval advisers were consulted but not the high command.

Another sensitive issue where the Navy wants to be heard is that of the new Fishing Law. The bill is being drawn up and, in the Navy's view, will determine definitively whether Chile's territorial sea will or will not be

defended. The sounding out of administration officials alone has—it is said—not been sufficient.

On those issues, the Navy insists that it has technical opinions to be heard. And these opinions stem from its function of defense of the Chilean maritime estate.

The Navy is also uneasy with respect to the case of former Senator Carlos Altamirano. The socialists are trying to manage his return, but are running into a snag in the form of a trial pending in the naval courts. The trial is every bit a landmark. The Navy justified its participation in the 1973 coup d'etat by charging that it was being "infiltrated" and has placed responsibility for it on former Senator Altamirano. On that point, the Navy has no intent of backing off.

Espionage

Still another of the Navy's concerns has to do with the presence of Soviet fishing vessels in the environs of the 200 maritime miles that Chile claims as its waters.

These Soviet ships are not the only ones operating in these waters. But for the Navy, the Soviet operations have multiple and complex connotations.

It is argued that these floating factories are depredating the national maritime patrimony, even though they are fishing beyond the 200-mile limit. The fact is that one species has already been exterminated: the sawfish. But what most irritates the Navy is that those Soviet ships are using Chilean services to supply them with provisions, renew their personnel, and effect minor repairs. In other words Chile is facilitating their operations and contributing to a reduction of Soviet costs while the Chilean patrimonial sea is being depredated. Some cases of Soviet ships operating in Chilean waters have been detected via satellite. And Navy planes must patrol the long, wide sea permanently despite the high cost this entails.

But there is another aspect that worries the Navy: espionage.

Under the pretext of carrying out oceanographic studies—it is said—the Soviet ships are analyzing the salinity of the sea, the marine currents, and the luminosity of the waters—data basic to the undetected operation of nuclear submarines.

In this regard, some of Admiral Martinez Busch's remarks concerning the Soviet strategy for control of the seas have sounded to many sectors of the country like outdated judgments. [passage omitted].

Behind Closed Doors

Proud of its history, of its rites and values, accustomed to deliberating, but behind closed doors, and jealous of its autonomy, Admiral Martinez Busch's reply to General Pinochet at Valparaiso on Wednesday the 2nd could not have been different. The Navy has its own plans for reaching an understanding with the new administration.

Unlike the corps of Army generals which heeds General Pinochet's orders, the corps of admirals is active, critical, and does not fear debate. Furthermore, its leadership is collegiate and institution-minded. Martinez Busch incarnates this style to perfection. A pious Catholic, a conservative, and a moralist, he will have to implement the Navy's plan for the transition: He must seek an understanding with the new administration, with the intent, however, of exercising the right to audit all initiatives touching on areas the Navy considers its own: the preservation of the Chilean maritime patrimony, national morale, and the nation's good mores.

And for the attainment of these aims, General Pinochet is an enfeebled figure.

* Socialists Debate Future Political Alliances

90SM0146B Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish
31 May 90 pp 6-10

[Article by Paula Coddoune]

[Text] A militant socialist stated: "Just as we understand that President Patricio Aylwin would have to be an imbecile if he turned everything over to Ricardo Lagos, he should understand that we would also have to be imbeciles if we turned everything over to the Christian Democrats."

This phrase well reflects the thinking among some members of the Left who are not very enthusiastic about the idea of continuing in an alliance with the Christian Democrats. Whatever the case, the purpose of forming the government is the highly valued objective of every political party, and the Left is no exception. In the same way the views of its future are reflected in two attitudes:

First, on the basis of an alliance with the Christian Democrats, like the Italian historic compromise once proposed by the communist party in that country. In Chile those who support this idea state that a union between the Christian Democrats and the PS [Socialist Party] gives stability to the country.

Secondly, there are others who believe that the views of the Center-Left, made up of the middle and lower classes, should be expressed through their own channels. They consider that the Christian Democrats are a different group, representing the Center-Right.

Included in the first group are reportedly leaders like Jorge Arrate and Enrique Correa, the secretary general of the party. In the second group are people from the PPD [Party for Democracy], such as Eric Schnake, Ricardo Lagos, and Ricardo Nunez. At the same time these alternative positions do not necessarily coincide with the differences between the Socialist Party and the PPD. In the Socialist Party there are several figures who are tempted to follow their own path, while in the PPD there are socialists with positions rather independent of the government who think that the necessary conditions for

a "Leftist" option do not presently exist, nor will that be the case for the next 10 years.

All of them agree on dissolving the system of the three thirds. There is a broad consensus in support of this view. Nevertheless, the difference lies in how to go about doing it. Some of them believe that now, from their position in support of the government, it is possible to begin to outline a socialist alternative. It is said that, among others, cabinet ministers Carlos Ominami and German Correa reportedly favor this view. A PS leader said: "Clearly, no one is going to ask them to break with the president, nor would they be prepared to do this." He continued: "The way to outline a socialist alternative is simply by doing one's job very well. For example, Ominami could change the view which employers have of the Left. However, the principal work would be done by the parties, and not in the government ministries."

The PS leader said that, for example, in the Lozapenco case there was evidence of the atrocities which can be committed by private enterprise when it is not controlled. In the Socialist Party it is thought that a solution might be collective management by the workers, so that they could buy the company. He added: "However, this is an opinion of the Socialist Party and not of Socialist Party cabinet ministers."

The fact is that, whichever of the two positions they hold, the people on the Left point out that, before any outline of a program is developed, first comes the transition stage and the work of restoring democracy. That is an objective which everyone agrees upon. Even many separatists do not reject the possibility of continuing with the Christian Democrats if the conditions are not right for breaking off with them. A PPD member said: "Certainly, we cannot be irresponsible about that because we are the ones who would suffer the most." He said that the difference is that they will not commit themselves in advance.

Another Socialist Party member thinks the same way. He said: "Things are getting away from us during this transition period. But, before thinking about being an alternative we must ensure the continued existence of democracy. That means, for example, that Pinochet would not reject an invitation from Aylwin. Therefore, at present we hold the same position."

Jorge Arrate's loyalty to the president and to the idea of a long term alliance between the PS and the Christian Democrats is no doubt very solid. The socialists say this would correspond to their deepest wishes, as was stated previously, during the election of the secretary general of their party. Luis Alvarado, Arrate's close associate in the party and the present minister of national property, holds the same view, although one source states that "he is evolving toward having a socialist group capable of challenging the Christian Democrats for the leadership of Concertacion." Some people criticize the secretary general of the PS for his unconditional support of the president. It is even said that on 18 May President

Aylwin reportedly proposed, to the presidents of the parties belonging to Concertacion, a reduction in the sentences of those accused of being terrorists which could end with a broader based agreement: This would be a "disguised amnesty," according to a PS source. One socialist laughed and said: "It is no longer a wise idea to appear in photographs at his side because the president says 'good' to everything." And he added that the left wing of the historic alliance sold the idea of a constitutional reform to Aylwin in order to go into a reelection campaign with a PS member (Arrate) as prime minister.

The strategic plan of that group would reportedly be to dissolve the three thirds system through an agreement with the Christian Democrats, and then wait for the right moment which could take 30 years. However, there are others who believe that now is the time.

In any case the ideal course for the socialists would be to continue with Concertacion, but not as a lesser partner. There is an awareness among the parties of the Left supporting the government that the alliance is unbalanced, and an effort is being made to correct this situation according to the various ways in which subjects are raised. The point is that, within the basic government agreement to democratize the country, what is under discussion is the comparative representation of these two forces. A PPD socialist said: "The people will finally resolve that, but competition cannot break the alliance, nor can they leave us forever in second place." It seems unfair to them that the great contribution which the Left made to Aylwin's 55 percent of the vote is not fully reflected in the government. Going even further, some socialists consider that it not true to say that the Christian Democrats are ready for a change in the political system, now that they have the first choice in any case. Success would amount to being the leaders of the coalition without breaking it up while ensuring that the Christian Democrats would be capable of accepting second place.

And they think that the way of establishing a separate identity without breaking up the coalition would be by expressing the proper tone on certain subjects. The socialists see themselves as having a clearer and more modern view of things than their present allies, a view which does not avoid major problems. For example, family planning is one of the central topics of the PPD, and the party has its own point of view on so controversial a subject as abortion. A PPD leader said: "We are not in favor of abortion in any case. However, the question is how to avoid it: by fighting against it with effective programs. So is it bad to say that we have to have planning? Is it a bad thing for a couple to choose when to have children? We are not closing ourselves off from discussing this."

In that respect the socialists see differences between their Center-Left point of view and that of the Christian Democrats, "who still have not moved away from the confessional. This is where the discussion narrows down," he added. He continued: "We are for a laity

styled society and one which is tolerant." This is the reason, for example, for the differences in dealing with statements made by Daniel Garcia, president of the Institute of Youth. Some groups in the government took these differences seriously considering what their image would be in the eyes of the youth. They were considered somewhat liberal. However, a repentant Garcia recognized his error and is ready to apologize for what he said. As for the rest, in the executive branch of the government they know what proportion of the young people think as he does. Among some Christian Democratic youth leaders the interview caused annoyance for its lack of political prudence. A student leader said: "Now the Right will create all kinds of problems in approving the program." At the same time, Garcia will have a young Christian Democrat as his deputy.

Despite the fact that at this stage it is difficult to note differences regarding the common program of the government and its implementation, some differences of tone have, however, been noted on some issues. Principally, these issues are in the economic realm where the socialists differ from the Christian Democrats on setting up an IVA [value added tax]. A source stated: "These are small matters but they help to identify the differences."

Another development which, for a socialist, is demonstrative of these differences occurred shortly after the government was installed in office. A series of decrees issued by the Office of the Comptroller General was cancelled. These included the controversial law on industrial property providing payments for industrial property, including the payment of royalties on medicine. It was agreed within the government that these payments should be made retroactive to 1985. When the decree was cancelled, people who supported the government called on Ominami to reissue it. However, he did not wish to do so in its original form because Mexico had provided for a 10 year grace period on the same issue. A source said: "An avalanche of pressures was released, and Ominami took refuge within the party. Finally, he wound up talking with Charles Guillespie, and the latter supported his point of view."

In the transportation and telecommunications sector, it also appeared to them that there should be more state regulations such as the Law on Fishing. And, according to a Socialist Party member, the principal obstacles there were the Christian Democrats and employer groups which did not wish to have any State regulation.

It is also said that a similar situation developed on the subject of municipal reform. A source added: "Basically, this is a problem of concepts, because the DC is very touchy about its leadership." The truth is that, regarding this last point, the matter of political interests is more significant than shades of basic meaning. If the Christian Democratic view is approved that mayors should be elected from among members of town councils by a simple majority, the possibilities for the Left will be reduced considerably. For, if this criterion is applied to

the system of direct elections, it could lead to some kind of agreement like Concertacion to avoid splitting up the votes.

An obstacle in the way of turning the Left into an alternative government is the treatment being accorded by the government to the subject of terrorism. Even in the Political Committee of the PS the action taken by the authorities regarding the problem was questioned on 17 May. The members decided to make note of their concern. They stated: "We would be more drastic than Krauss in the struggle against terrorism. Come what may, the fact is that this matter is blocking the PS's path to government, as the people can always say that we are the ones least inclined to support public order."

In the view of another of the members of the Political Commission there were more problems with the Christian Democrats during the preparation of the "Rainbow Program." Now there are fewer problems because a number of agreements have been made. He stated: "Problems could come up if the government does not do what was agreed upon. We do not wish to go any further, but neither do we wish to say anything less."

The municipal elections will also be a test of the pulse of the voters which could be decisive. According to those who are in favor of the socialists following their own path—or, at least, adopting a more equitable position—the most likely outcome is that the socialists will not gain ground from the Christian Democrats. However, if the socialists lose ground in the 14 December municipal elections, that would mark the relationship with the Christian Democrats in even more unfavorable terms. If the socialists gain more support, the temptation will be to push further. A socialist commented: "First of all, the Christian Democrats will not give up their position as leaders. However, if we beat them in this test, the situation will no longer depend on political will but on how the people view us."

With a touch of bitterness a PPD leader commented that the Left is distinguished more by its absences than by its presence in the government. For example, in his handling of the political arena, "Correa is more than anything an Aylwin man." Dissatisfaction is also felt with the handling of the public order question and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—where Silva Cimma's performance is not approved in any way—and in the areas of foreign investment and the handling of the debt.

Therefore, the socialists consider it important to increase their participation in areas such as education, human rights, and transportation. However, and above all in the case of the PPD, they feel that it is necessary to have a greater presence among the rank and file, rather than being concerned with holding positions in the government. And, in that sense they are not wrong. The PPD is present in the communications area where the brains and "those who know" are socialists. They are present in the National Women's Service, and in the Sub-Secretariat of Regional Development, an important post

where Gonzalo Martner, a socialist, is the head. And, more than a few members of the PS have complained about the intention of the Christian Democrats to seek to reduce their powers, increasing those of ODEPLAN [National Planning Office] and the Secretariat General of the Presidency. The fact is that Gonzalo Martner holds a vital position for contacts with the regions and the cities.

In the case of Ricardo Lagos, his close associates state that "It is not so much that he would give up his position but rather that the PPD would keep some degree of independence. This is the source of Lagos' fear which some Christian Democrats share, according to an associate of the minister of education.

The fact is that Ricardo Lagos, apart from his strategic vision, is himself looked upon as a choice. And if it is true, as some of his associates state, that he is dying, worn out by using the perfume called "la-vanda"; he should understand clearly that the proper path to follow is not through the alliance between the PS and the Christian Democrats which he joined a little late in the game, but, rather, on the basis of a different platform: the PPD plus the total of other political sectors. Hence, the fear of some personalities in the government that he will turn into a major channel for the discontented and that he will take over the most extreme element of the Left, including the PC [Communist Party].

Some members of the PPD say that it would be difficult for him to do that because his party is a reflection of the middle class of the country. And although Lagos has the support of the most extreme elements of the Left, he is also considered very anti-communist. On the other hand, the PS is trying to make the communists change by neutralizing them, although to a certain extent, some of those orphans of the PC have also been captured by the PPD, or, in the view of those who describe the situation more correctly, because they have chosen to change.

Notwithstanding all of the faults which Lagos is seen to have within the PS, he headed the socialist list chosen by the PPD. The broad agreement reached by both parties, after the frictions encountered early in 1990, has taken on a better form. The fact is that those who support the idea of a road of their own consider that the only way to follow this path is in unison with a moderate PS, and with a policy line moving toward the Center. And in that respect the PPD is a kind of sword of Damocles (or of Pericles, as Mario Palestro once said) for the reorientation of the most orthodox socialists. As one socialist said, "Sometimes you have to beat up crazy people."

The problem is how to put together a majority. Some socialists say that there is the PPD, the Christian Left, the radicals, the PC, "and those who want to add their numbers to the PC, when that party, at the most, would amount to about 20 percent. So you have to forget that idea."

The risk being taken by Lagos is whether or not to try to bring those groups together. On the one hand the Left

has no mass leadership stronger than his own. And if he wants to get very far, he would have to keep the support of these groups while, at the same time, projecting an image of modernism.

However, what is really necessary in order to depend on the Left is to assert that it has been reorganized and to make an almost brutal break with the past. In other words, "to say, once and for all, that we are not Marxists but rather we are reformers." And in this sense, in the context of the discussion by the various leaders, another name comes into view. In the view of some socialist groups, Ricardo Nunez is the only person capable of achieving this "traumatic kind of renovation." They even say that there is a broadly based but extensive movement to elect him socialist leader at the Congress of Unity scheduled to be held at the end of 1990.

They consider that he has legitimate status as a leader within the PS and between the PS and the PPD, and that he provides a balance between new and traditional socialists. Furthermore, he has always been a socialist. A socialist activist commented: "They consider that Ricardo Nunez is 'more like themselves,' while Jorge Arrate is very sophisticated in his thinking."

No doubt the three leaders are the most important cards which the Socialist Party has to play. They are the three paths available to a Left which is looking for its renovation. The problem is whether they will wind up by adjusting to each other or whether they will be rivals. In the view of one PPD analyst the solution would be an Italian type cocktail, but with the Christian Democrats and the PC smaller than their Italian counterparts, while the PS is larger. A solution like that in Spain would not work because in that country, as in Chile, the political Center is not very large.

The discussion, in the view of those who seek to provide an alternative over the short term, cannot be separated from how things are developing in the country. A PS member pointed out: "If over the next 2 years the situation turns into a kind of chaos, we will not be so irresponsible as to look for our own path, particularly because, as far as that is concerned, such a course would not be viable." Therefore, the priority is not to look for differences but rather to strengthen Aylwin and to take advantage of the important legitimacy which being in government provides. Perhaps the wait will be a long one.

Colombia

Castro Visit Postponed; Debt Problems Cited

PA2806044790 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT
28 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jun (AFP)—Cuban President Fidel Castro's planned visit to Bogota prior to August has been postponed due to the economic difficulties that have

arisen between the two countries, the daily EL TIEMPO reported on Wednesday in Bogota.

The morning paper also reported that the Cuban Government has suspended its foreign trade payments to Colombia indefinitely "in view of the growing deterioration of its economy." The measure will affect about 40 Colombian companies, the paper pointed out.

According to the newspaper, Cuba has back payments of \$3.4 million, although "the total debt for Colombian imports amounts to \$31.4 million."

EL TIEMPO noted that "the Cuban action exacerbates the economic blockade against it. Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Canada have suspended supplies. Cuba owes them about \$1.5 billion." The report added that "these difficulties with Colombia have postponed Fidel Castro's visit to Bogota."

The Colombian firms Eternit and Pavco were most affected by the Cuban decision, a move which postponed a \$60 million project to export prefabricated houses to Cuba.

The Cuban "suspension," however, was echoed by the Bogota government, which reportedly accepted rum and other products as payment of the debt, according to Arturo Saravia, director of the state-run Incomex [Colombian Foreign Trade Institute].

Saravia said that several contracts have been signed, according to which Cuba would be authorized to sell rum in Colombia. He did not specify, however, the amounts or the initial date.

Colombia and Cuba severed diplomatic relations in March 1981, but still maintain bilateral trade agreements signed since 1976.

FARC 'Willing' To Talk With Next Government

PA2706162990 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional
in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota—In a statement sent to the media, the self-styled FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] has announced its willingness to discuss a peace agreement with the new government as long as the talks are not conditioned to the demobilization and disarming of all its fronts. The FARC added that if the next administration accepts a frank, open, and public dialogue, it is willing to discuss not only those problems that result from guerrilla violence but all the country's problems. If these conditions are accepted, the FARC is willing to talk.

FARC spokesman Jacobo Arenas said that he hopes President-elect Cesar Gaviria Trujillo will have a positive attitude toward attaining peace.

Offers Peace Talks Without Disarming

PA2706210690 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2111 GMT
26 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jun (EFE)—The Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) is willing to initiate a peace process with the incoming government without the condition of giving up their arms, said its main ideologist, Jacobo Arenas.

Arenas, whose real name is Luis Morantes, has sent the media a statement in which he says he approves the idea of initiating a reconciliation process with the Liberal administration of Cesar Gaviria that will begin 7 August.

To this effect, he said that if the next administration accepts a frank, open, and public dialogue, they will reportedly discuss national problems, which encompass more than just the armed movement.

The FARC believes that the next president, Cesar Gaviria, will have a positive attitude for attaining peace in Colombia, the statement adds.

The FARC insists, however, that if they begin a dialogue with the government, it will not be on condition of demobilization and disarmament. They state that the conflict will worsen.

In his statement, issued in the mountains near the FARC headquarters in the eastern plains, Arenas criticized the 19 April Movement (M-19), the first Colombian guerrilla group to sign a lasting peace agreement with the government. After 16 years of armed struggle and 14 months of negotiations, M-19 signed the peace agreement on 8 March after turning in its weapons, dismantling the movement, and rejoining civilian life as a political party.

Jacobo Arenas feels that M-19 was a group of oligarchic guerrillas who became tired of fighting. Arenas predicts that the group will again rise up in arms.

In the same statement, the FARC guerrilla chief proposed that a national assembly made up of 120 members, including guerrilla spokespersons, amend the Constitution.

The FARC is the largest and oldest guerrilla organization in Colombia; it has been struggling for 40 years and has over 50 fronts throughout the country. According to official estimates, it has an army of over 15,000 men.

In March 1984, during the administration of Conservative President Belisario Betancur, the FARC signed a truce that was broken a few months later due to repeated violations. During the administration of Liberal President Virgilio Barco, the FARC presented its peace plans. According to the government, this willingness to achieve peace, as expressed by the FARC, is only verbal; its actions show otherwise, as seen in the continued attacks and ambushes on the Army.

Government, Quintin Lame Issue Joint Declaration

PA2706154690 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional
in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Popayan— As proof of its willingness to participate in the peacemaking process, the Quintin Lame Movement has announced that it will stop all its subversive activities against the members of the Armed Forces and civilians. This has been established in an agreement signed by the representatives of the Advisory Board for Peace Issues, the government, and the rebel group's command, following a meeting held somewhere in the mountainous region of Cauca Department. The meeting was attended by Rafael Pardo Rueda, presidential adviser for peace issues; Jose Noe Rios Munoz, deputy government minister; Ricardo Santamaria, presidential adviser; (Hildardo Fernandez) and (Jaime Urque), Quintin Lame Movement commanders; and (Irotique) and Antonio Ortiz, negotiators. The joint declaration states that in the next few days other meetings will be held and representatives of the Popular Liberation Army, EPL, and Revolutionary Workers Party, PRT, will be present. In the agreement, the rebel group stated that the indigenous communities must participate in the National Assembly which must be truly participative and democratic with representation of all the social forces of the country.

Police Find Cocaine, Weapons; Destroy Laboratory

PA2706142590 Paris AFP in Spanish 0535 GMT
27 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jun (AFP)—Bogota police reported yesterday that they discovered, raided, and destroyed a laboratory that processed 2,000 kg of very pure cocaine in the jungles of Antioquia Department.

Police Colonel Oscar Garces, chief of the operation in question, reported that 1,000 kg of the drug were found in the camp, which was apparently run by Pablo Escobar's cartel. The cocaine was ready to be shipped to the United States. He said that "there were no clashes during the operation."

Police also discovered a sophisticated arsenal that included two AR-15 rifles, a Ruger Mini-14, a 9-mm Uzi submachine gun, a .45 caliber Ingram submachine gun, four shotguns, and a large quantity of ammunition.

"There were 20 sticks of dynamite," the officer added.

Four people who protected the cocaine camp, hidden in the jungle near Caceres, were arrested there.

"It was made up of five individual modules," a police spokesman said, adding that he did not rule out that it belonged to Escobar's cartel because police had already found similar camps in the region.

Those who operated the various production stages in the laboratory fled when they discovered the presence of the

authorities. Police burned the laboratory after a judge conducted an inventory of what was found.

Ecuador

Colombian Group Threatens To Kill U.S. Citizen

PA2706202290 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1934 GMT
27 Jun 90

[Text] Quito, 27 Jun (DPA)—America Battalion, a guerrilla group operating in Colombia, today threatened "to kill, in the next few hours," American miner Scott Heimdal, kidnapped in Ecuadoran territory on 28 April. A \$1-million ransom was reportedly already paid for Heimdal's release.

In calls to several local media, the Colombian guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and said that a refusal to pay an additional \$600,000 for Heimdal "will compel us to execute him." Heimdal, a geologist employed by a U.S. firm searching for gold in Ecuador's Amazon jungle, was kidnapped by three men who took him to Colombia. The matter was immediately surrounded by a veil of mystery, while contacts were allegedly being made to free the hostage.

Roy and Marge Heimdal, the miner's parents, arrived in Quito 10 days ago apparently to close the negotiations on their son's release with the payment of the ransom money, a sum obtained through a public collection in Peoria, Illinois. "I will not go home without my son," Marge Heimdal announced then.

The telephone calls from the suspected kidnappers would be the first confirmation of the kidnapping, carried out by some Colombian guerrilla groups, thus confirming original versions that had blamed the so-called Army of National Liberation [ELN] for it.

The Ecuadoran Interior Ministry and the U.S. Embassy are keeping complete silence about the case. Meanwhile, Heimdal's parents have avoided any contact with the Ecuadoran and U.S. media—which arrived in Quito especially to cover Scott Heimdal's kidnapping.

Government Rejects Demands of Peasant Group

PA2706210090 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1953 GMT
27 Jun 90

[Text] Quito, 27 Jun (DPA)—The social democratic government of Ecuador today rejected—24 hours before the deadline expires—the peasant organization's ultimatum that they will call for a new Indian uprising if their demands are not met. The government also warned that it would not give in "to any type of threats or pressure."

"I will not give in to pressure, and I will not negotiate under threats," stated President Rodrigo Borja today in a speech to naval officers. "The government is prepared to impose democratic discipline," he added.

Representatives of approximately 3 million Ecuadoran Indians, who participated in a large-scale uprising earlier this month, stated that they are willing to carry out "a new and more massive mobilization" if the government does not accept by tomorrow a 16-point document with their demands, particularly concerning the assignment of land with special status—such as the exemption of local laws.

The Indians also demand the pardoning of their debts, legal changes to grant autonomy to their territories, and the expropriation of agricultural lands located in most of the Andean region.

The government agreed to negotiate, thus stopping the uprising, which provoked many acts of vandalism against private property and landowners and resulted in one dead and 22 wounded. During the past two weeks, negotiations have been carried out by a high-level commission appointed by the government, which has accused the peasant leaders of being "totally inflexible" in the search for agreements.

"In the Republic's 160-year history, this government has done the most to improve living conditions for the peasants, yet they want to hold the government responsible for their 500-year dissatisfaction, which is understandable," the president added in his strong speech, during which he also criticized "those who are eternally advocating chaos and violence."

Paraguay

Minister To Ask for Return of GSP Benefits

PY2506190490 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish
24 Jun 90 p 19

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Justice and Labor Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken will be leaving for Washington on 25 June. On 27 June he will ask the U.S. Government to reinstate Paraguay as a beneficiary of the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP]. The minister will have the support of the CNT [National Workers Coordinating Board] and the UIP [Paraguayan Industrial Union]. UIP representatives left for the United States on 23 June. On the other hand, the CUT [United Labor Federation] will ask the United States to maintain the restrictions because it believes labor rights are still being violated in Paraguay. The CUT has the support of the AFL-CIO and the WOLA [Washington Office on Latin America].

The Paraguayan Government will ask to be reinstated as a GSP beneficiary on the grounds that there is absolute freedom to organize labor unions in Paraguay. "There have been no claims resulting from a lack of attention to or refusal of requests for recognition of labor unions. No such case has been taken to court, nor has the minister been appealed to, as would have been the case if recognition of a labor union were denied," Minister Frutos Vaesken said.

The minister reported that the hearing he will get in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday has been set in response to the Paraguayan Government's request for a review of its status under the GSP. He added that as of 3 February 1989, the government should not be blamed for union and labor difficulties that still persist.

He stated that whatever dismissals and harassments of union leaders take place are part of the transition period and due to the fact that certain businessmen have not understood the changes that have occurred in the country and also due to the lack of necessary amendments to labor laws. Work to implement these amendments as soon as possible is underway, he said. [passage omitted]

CUT Position Outlined

PY2506193390 Asuncion *EL DIARIO* in Spanish
24 Jun 90 p 19

[Text] The CUT [United Labor Federation] delegation that will go to Washington to participate in the hearing together with the official delegation will depart on 25 June. At that hearing the CUT will link the lifting of economic sanctions under the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] to a formal promise by the Paraguayan Government to respect labor rights.

The CUT is participating in the hearing at the request of the (WOLA) [Washington Office on Latin America], an organization that handles Latin American affairs, and the AFL-CIO.

Victor Baez Mosqueira and Alan Flores, CUT president and vice president respectively, will attend the hearing. Although they are not part of the official mission, they will be given five minutes to report on the labor situation in Paraguay and the CUT's proposal regarding the GSP.

The CUT will state their conditions under which they will accept the reinstatement of Paraguay as a GSP beneficiary: Paraguayan Congress approval of an amendment to Law 1172 on job stability for labor leaders; a reform of the labor law that would truly guarantee the right to strike; the abrogation of Law 200 which prohibits public servants from unionizing; and compliance with international treaties on labor rights. The CUT will also ask that ANDE [National Electric Power Administration] employees be allowed to unionize and finally that the government take practical and legal steps to implement these reforms.

The CUT feels that its conditions are viable because the economic sanctions will not be lifted immediately and the Paraguayan Government will have time to make the necessary adjustments to the rules.

Journalists Union Asks Minister for Protection

PY2406224090 Asuncion *ABC COLOR* in Spanish
23 Jun 90 p 16

[Text] Members of the Paraguayan Journalists Union (SPP) held talks yesterday morning with Interior Minister General Orlando Machuca Vargas in which they demanded police guarantees for journalists' coverage of public demonstrations.

SPP Secretary General Jose Maria Costa pointed out that they discussed several topics, "including our concern about the continued attacks on journalists during public demonstrations. It is also alarming to see that some officials are spreading rumors that the press is to be blamed for all these evils. In our opinion, these charges are negative; during the previous regime they served as justification for attacks on journalists."

He added that they explained to Gen. Machuca Vargas the difficulties of *ABC COLOR* reporter Hector Guerin, who is being sued by the governor of Alto Parana Department. "We believe that this lawsuit is an attempt to restrict freedom of the press and of expression, which are fundamental to the consolidation of democracy in our country."

Minister Machuca Vargas said he regretted these aggressions against journalists and asked the newsmen to identify themselves more clearly during the demonstrations. "In a clash, a journalist can be accidentally attacked. Regarding the Guerin issue, I have suggested that a nonaggression pact be signed and a truce be declared, thus solving the conflict."

Regarding the latest statement by Colorado Party leaders, he said the journalists should ask the members of the Colorado Party Board if they want to learn why the journalists have been attacked.

People's Court Closes, Final Ruling in September

PY2506190790 Asuncion *HOY* in Spanish
25 Jun 90 pp 12, 13

[Excerpt] At yesterday's final session of the Permanent Peoples Court [TPP], which is investigating crimes against humanity, the international judges issued a statement to the effect that crimes committed during the previous and current regimes must not be left unpunished. They added that impunity in Paraguay is a fact that can no longer be ignored: No one will be able to say "I was not aware" from now on, particularly after the heart-rending accounts of torture that have been heard in this court. The recommendation of the counsel for the defense was to forget the past and build a new society.

The final session of the TPP ended yesterday and the final ruling of this court on the crimes against humanity perpetrated by Paraguay's previous and current regimes will be released in September this year during the sessions that the TPP will hold in Santiago, Chile.

The TPP sessions began on Friday, 22 June. After hearing numerous testimonies of torture and murder during the previous regime and on other human rights violations under the current regime, international Judges Salvatore Senese and Luigi Ferrajoli released a lengthy statement on the Paraguayan case.

Margarita Capurro and Gloria Estrago acted as prosecutors while lawyers Eduardo Morales and Alberto Varesini Ciosa undertook the defense of the accused officials. [passage omitted]

To Hand Out Moral Sanctions

PY2506152490 Asuncion *EL DIARIO* in Spanish
24 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] The Permanent Peoples Court session will conclude today.

People who have been accused of human rights violations and crimes against the state will receive only moral sanctions, but the two court judges will submit the sanctions to the International Court of Justice.

The international court will then report its decision to the United Nations, which in turn will request a report from the Paraguayan Government on the status of the charges filed against the accused.

The court's main objective is to prevent impunity from being used at the government level to protect former high officials of the previous regime who were involved in serious crimes against the people and the state. In this way, the United Nations can exert some pressure on the Paraguayan Government to speed up the court process.

Portions of U.S., Japanese, Dutch Debts Repaid

PY2506163890 Asuncion *PATRIA* in Spanish
25 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] Central Bank authorities have reported that approximately \$40 million have been disbursed to pay part of the debts with organizations in the United States, the Netherlands, and Japan. The government has unpaid debts with the governments of those countries. In this respect, \$16 million was paid to the United States, \$12 million to the Netherlands, and \$12 million to Japan.

It has already been confirmed that during this year, the Japanese Government will disburse \$76 million for the Public Works and Communications Ministry, of which 50 percent will be used to purchase new road construction equipment for use in repairing highways that have reached the limit of their useful life. The other 50 percent will be used to maintain and improve highways, repair bridges and culverts, and maintain dirt highways.

In the next few days, a line of credit will be signed with Japan for these undertakings. The government has authorized Ambassador Fernando B. Constantini to

sign, in the country's name, a document with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, the Japanese Government's most important financial organization.

Peru

Fujimori Previews Upcoming U.S., Japan Visits

PY2806030690 Lima *Television Peruana* in Spanish
0203 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Address to the nation by President-elect Alberto Fujimori before his trip to the United States; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Good evening. As you know, today I will begin a trip to the United States and Japan. In my capacity as president-elect, and in view of the country's serious situation that demands the best use of time from now until 28 July, I have assumed some responsibilities that will prompt me to visit UN Headquarters in New York. The opportune and gracious offer of our distinguished countryman, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, will make possible a meeting with the directors of the three multilateral financial organizations that have a great impact on our international relations: the World Bank, the IMF, and the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB].

I want to tell the people of Peru that this contact at the highest level is intended to seek the normalization of our relations with the financial community to ensure the supply of resources our country needs. The proposals I will take to this meeting are the same as those I presented to the country during the electoral campaign. At that time, in our government plan, we spoke of the need to overcome Peru's isolation from the international financial community in order to secure its support of our plan to change an economic policy that has disrupted our productivity.

My government's medium-term objective is to achieve sustained economic growth with justice. It is clearly different from the experience of Peruvian economic history, where periods of growth have been associated with greater inequality and increased poverty. Investment is one of the most important growth factors. In Peru, annual investment per capita is today the same as it was 30 years ago.

To attract investments, my government will do two things necessary to actually attract them: First, it will reduce economic and social instability; that is, it will reduce inflation, uncertainty, and violence. Second, it will attract foreign capital to Peru.

This requires the reestablishment of relations with the international financial system.

Another of the objectives of my visit to UN Headquarters is to discuss the petition we presented to Perez de Cuellar on world financial support to cover the costs of the drought and our social emergency. In the name of the

Peruvian people I will thank our prominent fellow countryman for the valuable help he is giving us.

On 10 June, before the Peruvian people, I assumed the responsibility of turning around the situation of misery and marginal existence of our national masses. I will not remain inactive or indifferent as long as Peru suffers from hunger and violence. As president-elect, I will hold all meetings necessary to find a pragmatic and patriotic solution to our crisis. Our measures and actions are intended to be technically appropriate in keeping with Peruvian reality and within the guidelines of our previously announced program.

We are willing to reach agreements, without prejudice and without being carried away by theoretical formulas, on one or more subjects, with one or with all political groups. Just as we do not have compromises with economic power groups, we are also not guided by any sort of ideological clichés.

I also want to tell you that since 10 June I have met with the representatives of many national institutions. In the talks I have held with businessmen and workers, despite our dissimilar views, I have sensed an attitude of cooperation and a willingness to break the vicious circle of misunderstanding between capital and labor. I think this attitude is healthy because I sense the people's hope in our proposal for a government of understanding. The evidence of this attitude, and the correct interpretation of the election results—which reflect the people's support for a national agreement and union—gives us enough confidence to take the first sound steps toward solving the crisis.

We cannot deny that there are still some misunderstandings in some large business sectors. In the labor sector, however, I have found great understanding. An internal situation, in which an atmosphere of confidence and tranquillity has emerged, offers a better perspective for acting on the foreign front. Tranquillity on the foreign front in turn complements that of the internal front.

As you know, I have also received an invitation from the Japanese Government through Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. I will take every opportunity to establish contacts to improve relations between Japan and our country in the future. Furthermore, I will also visit the native town of my parents.

Unfortunately, Peru is known abroad as a country in deep economic crisis, devastated by violence, and connected—as a drug producing country—with the international drug trafficking network. We Peruvians know that our country suffers from these scourges. We are suffering a serious crisis, but we also know we are an honest, hard-working people, who are willing to achieve goals of development and prosperity that will turn us into a respected country in the international community. We know our potential, the wealth of our soil and sea, and we cannot explain, even to ourselves, the state of social and economic backwardness in which we live.

Dear fellow countrymen, I must confess that since I decided to enter into politics, my goal has always been to help exchange frustration for hope and hope for reality.

Above all, Peru needs goodwill, understanding, and unselfishness. The new government that will soon begin will last five years. The Peruvian people hope that this period will be beneficial, not wasted. I wish to project abroad an image of a country willing to rise above all difficulties. I wish to project an image of a great country which in the past was the birthplace of a civilization admired by the whole world and which today demands its place in history. I want all my fellow countrymen to help me in this effort. I want the international community to know that at this difficult time—perhaps the most difficult in Peruvian history—we are a united country and that we are not, and will not be, as once said, a territory in which a handful of confused people live. Peru can find its way, Peruvian people can live better. Thank you, fellow countrymen.

Inauguration Attendees Listed; Agenda Detailed

*PY2706155890 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
0100 GMT 27 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Alfonso Rivero, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, visited President-elect Alberto Fujimori today. Rivero reported that the Argentine, Chilean, and Bolivian presidents have confirmed their attendance at the presidential inauguration ceremony and noted details of President-elect Fujimori's itinerary during his tour of the United States and Japan.

[Begin recording] [Rivero] The president-elect's agenda includes an interview with the UN secretary general on 29 June. This meeting will also be attended by high-ranking officials of the international financial organizations.

[Unidentified reporter] Will he also hold a private meeting with the IMF chairman?

[Rivero] Yes, he will hold a meeting with the IMF chairman. He will first hold a meeting with high-ranking officials of the international financial organizations and, later, a meeting with Mr. Michael Camdessus. It has been confirmed that the emperor of Japan will receive the president-elect around 0930-1000 on Monday, 2 July. Fujimori will also meet with the Japanese finance minister, the leaders of the Japanese Diet, the Japanese foreign minister, and the presidents of the Japanese Government's financial organizations and cooperatives.

[Reporter] Will he also meet with businessmen to encourage investment in Peru?

[Rivero] The president-elect intends to meet at the Keidanren, the organization of Japanese businessmen, with representatives of the main Japanese enterprises, and also with a select group of enterprise leaders.

[Reporter] How long will Mr. Fujimori's tour last?

[Rivero] The President-elect will leave for Lima on Thursday [28 June] and will be back in Peru on 6 July.

[Reporter] Is it true he will visit Yamamoto?

[Rivero] He will visit his parents' hometown, Kawachi, on his last day in Japan.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Rivero] We have no information in that regard.

[Reporter] Have any chiefs of state answered the invitation to attend the presidential inauguration ceremony?

[Rivero] Yes, we have already received official responses from the Chilean, Argentine, and Bolivian presidents. The Spanish foreign minister has also confirmed that he will attend.

[Reporter] Will any Japanese authority, such as the Kawachi mayor, be present?

[Rivero] An invitation has been extended to the Japanese Government, but we still do not know who will represent Japan at the ceremony. [end recording]

Reportage on Visit of Nicaragua's Borge

Decorated by President Garcia

PY2706181490 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0807 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Lima, 27 Jun (EFE)—Former Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said in Lima yesterday that there is a threat of a "serious internal crisis" in Nicaragua which could lead to serious confrontations between the people and the administration of Violeta Chamorro. Borge was decorated last night by President Alan Garcia with the "Order of the Peruvian Sun" at the grade of "Grand Cross" in a ceremony held at Government House in Lima.

Borge said that the Chamorro administration has implemented "antipopular measures which violate the transition agreement and the Constitution." He made these comments after meeting with Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori and before the decoration ceremony.

He said that the risk of destabilizing the Chamorro administration depends on the government. He added that "we will do everything we can to prevent a destabilization. However, if the destabilization is caused by the Chamorro administration, that will not be our fault."

Borge also said that the Sandinists said that they would support any constructive effort and that they would oppose anything that would mean a "return to the past."

During the ceremony President Garcia labeled Borge a "commander, poet, and fighter." He added that the anti-imperialist struggle "continues in Nicaragua." Garcia recalled his two visits to Nicaragua "to convey a message from the Peruvian people, to affirm that we

defended and continue to defend the principles of the Nicaraguan people's sovereignty."

In his speech Borge noted the value of the decoration and expressed harsh words against the United States, saying that the U.S. Government "decorated us with the order of the shadows."

Meets Fujimori, Comments on Drugs

PY2706182990 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Former Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge yesterday met with Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori and wished him well in his new administration. Borge also said that Fujimori's upcoming meetings with international organizations are positive. Borge added that he deplores the intervention by the U.S. military in the fight against drug trafficking in Peru.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What issues did you discuss with Alberto Fujimori?

[Borge] I explained to him the situation in Nicaragua, the aspects of the new government, and the country's prospects. He told me, and this is no secret, that he is committed to the cause of the poor people of Peru, the exploited people of this country, and that he is going to be loyal to that commitment. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] A few days ago a news agency reported that the U.S. Government has predicated its economic aid to Peru on the presence of U.S. forces to eradicate terrorism and drug trafficking. Do you think this is wise?

[Borge] Conditions are nothing new in U.S. policy. The U.S. Government takes advantage of our weaknesses to meddle in the internal affairs of our countries. Drug trafficking is one of them. Drug trafficking originates in its consumption. If there was no consumption there would be no drug trafficking and the greatest consumption and the profits from drugs are not found in Latin America but in the United States. The criminal drug traffickers also benefit greatly from it. Drugs also benefit the large U.S. economic groups.

[Reporter] Should the presence of U.S. troops be accepted in this case?

[Borge] If I had anything to do with it, there would be no troops, not even in the United States.

[Reporter] Why?

[Borge] Because that is the iron fist of the United States that is used to punish, to invade, and to impose its ideas on the entire world, and especially on Latin America. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Interviewed on Domestic Situation

PY2706192390 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
0100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Commander Tomas Borge, the former Nicaraguan interior minister during the Sandinist Government, today revealed that his country is experiencing a difficult moment which could lead to a confrontation between the people and the government. He also confirmed that the Sandinist Front is engaged in constructive opposition to Violeta Chamorro.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter] What is the current situation in Nicaragua, Commander?

[Borge] Nicaragua is currently threatened by a serious domestic crisis. This situation will not result in a military coup but it could lead to serious confrontations between the Nicaraguan people and the government that is implementing anti-popular measures which violate the transition agreements and the Constitution of the Republic.

[Reporter] Is Violeta Chamorro's government to blame for this?

[Borge] Mrs. Chamorro's government is responsible. It is not our responsibility we but will undoubtedly make every effort to prevent destabilization. We will not, however, be held responsible if the measures being implemented by the Chamorro government have a destabilizing effect.

[Reporter] Are you engaged in a strong or a moderate form of opposition?

[Borge] We have stated that we will support everything constructive and oppose everything that we consider to represent a setback. [end recording]

Guyana**Bauxite Company Reaches Agreement With Unions**

FL2606203390 Bridgetown CANA in English 2010 GMT
26 Jun 90

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 26, CANA—Guyana's state-owned bauxite company, Guyana Mining Enterprise Ltd. (Guymine), has concluded a new collective agreement with the two unions representing bauxite workers, the state media reported on Tuesday.

The CHRONICLE newspaper and the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) said the agreement provides for the payment of a wage increase of seven-and-a-half percent retroactive to the start of this year, and a seven percent across-the-board increase with effect from April 1, 1990. The overall 15 percent pay increase for the country's 5,000 bauxite workers is likely to be used as a benchmark for other pay talks involving public sector workers. The agreement was reached Monday at a meeting chaired by President Desmond Hoyte who had intervened to break a stalemate between Guymine and the Guyana Mine Workers' Union (GMWU) and the Guyana Bauxite Supervisors' Union (GBSU). Hoyte has ministerial responsibility for the bauxite industry, an important foreign exchange earner.

The current round of money talks for public sector workers was sparked by the government's June 15 devaluation of the Guyana dollar linked to agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Separate talks are also being held for the more than 20,000 workers in the vital sugar industry and for workers in the wider public sector.

In the case of the sugar industry, the Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) is expected to meet with the main sugar union, the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers' Union (GAWU), on Thursday to continue negotiations. GAWU, which is linked to the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), called out its members on a two-day strike last week to back its demands for speedy wage increase.

And, in the case of the wider public sector, representatives of the Guyana Trades Union Congress (GTUC) Monday met with a government team headed by Finance Minister Carl Greenidge for a first round of talks on increased wages and salaries and better working conditions for public sector workers. Both parties are scheduled to continue the talks on Wednesday.

Both the CHRONICLE and GBC said the agreement between the bauxite unions and Guymine represents the conclusion of the first phase of ongoing discussions between the unions and the company for improved pay and working conditions for bauxite workers. The CHRONICLE said representatives of the unions and the company are expected to resume discussions very shortly on a number of outstanding issues. The paper said these discussions will continue with the clear understanding that further improvement in wages and salaries and other benefits would be determined within the framework of the government's 1990 budget guidelines.